

William Henry
by
 [Signature]

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XV.—NEW SERIES, No. 507.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1855.

PRICE [Stamp]

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at Eight o'clock. A GRAND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT will be given by Mr. GEORGE BUCKLAND, assisted by the following eminent Artists: Miss CLARI FRASER, Mr. T. YOUNG, Mr. HENRY BUCKLAND, Mr. GOVELKIN, and Mr. MONTE SMITH. The Selection will consist of GLEES, DUETS, and SONGS from the most EMINENT COMPOSERS.

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THE FIFTH COURSE OF LECTURES, specially addressed to the INDUSTRIAL CLASSES, commenced on MONDAY, the 14th inst., at Eight, with a LECTURE on RECENT AMOTIC EXPEDITIONS, by C. R. WELP, Esq., Secretary to the Royal Society. Illustrated by the ARCTIC COLLECTION of JOHN BARROW, Esq., which is on view daily. DEMONSTRATIONS of the EFFECTS of RUSSIAN INFERNAL MACHINES on VESSELS, at 4.45 and 8.45. The "SINGING MOUSE" daily. All the other LECTURES, EXHIBITIONS, DISSOLVING VIEWS of the late BATTLES, DIORAMA of SAM SLICK, &c.

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WAY, PLAISTOW, ESSEX.

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The earnest efforts of the Misses Smith are directed to the intellectual and religious improvement of their Pupils, and to the promotion of their personal comfort. Terms moderate.

Reference to the Revs. J. C. Harrison, Camden-town; W. Edwards, City-road Chapel; J. Buckpit, Great Tooting; Alfred Stone, Moy, Ireland; Thomas James, Yelverton; Harrison, M.A., Redbourne Vicarage; J. G. Slight, M.A., Rectory; T. Ramsbotham, M.A., Walmsley Parsonage; Linthwaite, M.A., West Walton; Vincent Smith, Esq., Brighton; H. Smith, Esq., Bradfield Hall; Robert Johnston, Esq., Gillingham; J. Jackson, Esq., New Brighton, Liverpool; and Charles Wyat Smith, Esq., Poplar.



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School RECOMMENCES JULY 17.

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The ELMS.—The MISSES WILSON inform their friends that the Classes will RE-ASSEMBLE on the 1st August. Regular subjects for the next Term by the Rev. W. H. Stowell, D.D., President of Chesham College; the Rev. John Hopps, LL.D., F.R.S., Professor in University College, London; Trevethan Spicer, Esq., LL.D.; Mr. Orlando Balla, &c. Music by Monsieur Jules Benedict, Mr. E. Silas, Mr. W. H. Monk, King's College, London, Mr. Dymond, &c.

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By order of the Board. THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

July 14, 1855.

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"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XV.—NEW SERIES, No. 507.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1855.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED 4d.
STAMPED ... 5d.

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KNELLER HALL.

WHAT is Kneller Hall? many of our readers will probably inquire. We hope to enlighten them on the subject; and, by letting in upon Kneller Hall a ray or two of actual fact, to throw some light also on kindred matters. Whosoever is bitten with the cant of the times—whosoever is a believer in the expediency of what is called "national education"—whosoever is desirous of seeing the voluntary efforts of the people superseded by Government machinery, and has persuaded himself that the education of the whole population can never be efficiently conducted but by official superintendence, let him read the various returns and reports on Kneller Hall training school, including that by the Rev. Henry Mosely, Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, presented to both Houses of Parliament by Her Majesty's command; and if they do not cure him of his credulity, we must pronounce him incurable.

Kneller Hall may be designated the germ of a vast scheme, sanctioned by Parliament, for the education of pauper and criminal children. The design, in its original breadth, was magnificently philanthropic. It included the erection, in several parts of the country, of district schools, to serve as homes for the children of paupers, that should be far removed from the workhouses—and also, separate and wholly distinct from these district pauper schools, schools for criminal children. Kneller Hall was established to provide, as its principal object, masters for these district schools. It was to be a normal school, from which should go forth, year after year, a band of teachers qualified in every respect to discharge efficiently the function of instructing the children of the indigent poor of this country. Here, if anywhere, the meddling of Government with the business of education might be capable of vindication. Here, if anywhere, it might have been anticipated that their interference would be crowned with success—and yet no failure of our day has been more absolute, more entire, more discreditable, than that of the establishment at Kneller Hall.

The Minute of the Committee of Council on Education deciding on the establishment of Kneller Hall, is dated December 21, 1846. It resolved to erect a building for the normal school, providing accommodation for a principal, vice-principal, two masters, and a hundred candidate teachers, and in connexion with it, a model school of industry for the pauper children of some of the London unions, and a separate penal school for criminal children. The estimate for the normal school was 10,000*l.*—for the pauper school, 5,000*l.*; for the penal school, 5,000*l.*; and for the annual charge of the normal school, 8,500*l.* Let us see, now, how these estimates tally with the expenses actually incurred. The normal school which was estimated at 10,000*l.* has cost the country 41,007*l.*, and, probably in consequence of this enormous job, neither pauper nor criminal school has been erected from that time to this. Such is a sort of first-fruits of Government interference with education—a thing not at all uncommon—an extravagant waste of public money.

We will look next at the provision made by the Committee of Privy Council to train the future schoolmasters of pauper children. Bear in mind the class of persons intended to receive instruction from the schoolmasters trained in this institution—the poor unfortunates whose parents were inmates of a workhouse, and who, therefore, needed especially an industrial education. Who but Government would have thought of going to Oxford and Cambridge Universities for the most fitting men? Well, but the Principal was to have 800*l.* a year, and the Vice-principal, 500*l.* The first master was to receive a salary of 250*l.* a year, and the second master of 150*l.*; and the two former were to be provided with suitable residence in the establishment. The duties of the Principal were, of course, to consist of general superintendence. The Vice-principal was to teach English history and English literature. To the first master were assigned mathematics, physical science, and chemistry—and to the second master, geography, English grammar, French, and vocal music. Doubtless, here is munificent provision for the training of pauper schoolmasters.

Of course, it was not to be expected that such advantages would be placed within reach of any parties who did not give ample security that the bounty of the State would not be thrown away. Accordingly in January, 1850, the Committee of Council determined that every candidate teacher, to be trained at Kneller Hall, should pay for the instruction he received, at the rate of 30*l.* a year—and that he should enter into a bond to serve seven years—but that his bond should be redeemable on payment of the cost of his training—provided, however, he served as a teacher in an elementary school through the remainder of his term. Alas! for the frailty of good intentions. The plan does not appear to have been sufficiently attractive. Accordingly, on the 4th February in the same year, it was resolved that the said bond should not be regarded as a *sine quâ non*—and that its terms should not be acted upon in all cases. Still, the school does not seem to have prospered—so certain exhibitions to candidates were granted. Thus, 30*l.* for one year were to be given to the five best candidates, provided they did not fall below the lowest standard required for a certificate of merit. To the six next in order of merit 25*l.*, and to the ten next 20*l.* Even this liberal provision appears to have been insufficient for the purpose intended—and so, on the 20th of March, 1851, the payment required of students was reduced from 30*l.* to 25*l.* per annum; and in November, 1854, two years' gratuitous training, board, and lodging, were assured to every student whose examination at entry reached the standard prescribed by the Committee of Privy Council, in their minute of January 7, 1850.

The cost of this training establishment to the country may now be calculated with some approach to exactness—its efficiency for the purpose intended may be judged of from the fact that the institution is to be abandoned. We set down 8,611*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*, as interest on the cost of the normal school buildings at 4 per cent., for 5½ years. We find the current expenditure during the same period to have been 21,131*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*—making a total of 29,743*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*, expended by the State on Kneller Hall training school during five-and-a-half years. There have been, in all, one hundred and twenty students admitted. Thirty-seven of these were resident at the institution, at the time of the Parliamentary return (No. 321) "of the sum expended in the purchase in and adaptation of Kneller Hall, and of the annual expenditure in support of the establishment"—and hence we do not take them into the account. Of the students who have left the institution, 19 are not employed in the profession for which they were trained at the public cost. The 49 teachers who are now engaged in pauper and penal schools have cost the Treasury, each, 607*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*—the 15 teachers who are engaged in other schools have cost, each, 464*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* Not another word need be added in illustration of the *economy*, forsooth, of Government management.

What, however, could be expected of a plan which involves the absurdity of appointing a

Lecturer on English History and Literature, at a salary of 500*l.* a-year, for teachers of pauper schools? No wonder, that since 1852, annual reports of the state of the institution, never more loudly called for, have ceased to be published. But the whole scheme was preposterously planned, and savours strongly of a job. Looking at what pauper schools are, and must be, teachers of first class attainments were not wanted—nor ought it to have been anticipated by common sense, that men highly educated would continue to serve long in situations where the salaries are low, and the duties more than ordinarily irksome. Such expensive blunders as these come of vesting unconstitutional power in the Committee of Council, who, in their educational movements, are practically irresponsible. The House of Commons have no real control over this body; and, indeed, only know what is done by them, by the publication of minutes some time after what is determined upon has been carried into effect. How much the country is likely to gain from the operations of this committee may be pretty fairly conjectured from this brief but accurate account, compiled from State authority, of the training establishment at Kneller Hall.

THE COMING REGISTRATION.

We would once more remind our readers that Friday next, the 20th inst., is the last day for all claims to be placed on the County Register, which must be sent in to the overseers; and for taxes and poor-rates due on the 5th January, to be paid, in order that the names already there may be retained. There is a probability, almost amounting to certainty, that the next general election will take place upon the registers about to be made, and hence the unusual importance of prompt activity and vigilance on the part of the friends of religious liberty, that they may be ready for the struggle. Detailed information on the subject of county registration was given in our Number for June 27.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING.

(From a Correspondent.)

On Friday evening last, the Rev. Newman Hall, of Surrey Chapel, addressed a large number of working-men, in a field adjoining the high-road, Kentish-town; the Rev. Mr. White, of Camden-town, having offered some introductory remarks. The attention and conduct of the hearers was most pleasing and encouraging. Mr. Hall has, for some weeks past, conducted similar services at the Obelisk, Blackfriars-road, &c., and, through the interference of Lord Shaftesbury, Mr. Commissioner Mayne has instructed the police in no case to interfere to prevent such attempts to do good (they having in one instance done so, when the people assembled insisted on Mr. Hall's right to proceed, and had he not interfered to prevent it, a disturbance would have resulted.) These efforts to reach the masses are most commendable. The multitude can be got at for instruction in no other manner. The people are willing and waiting to be taught, provided suitable instructors will teach them, and it is an encouraging sign of the times, that men of ability and standing, and the Christian public generally, are beginning to step out of the old formal routine work; and finding that the masses will not come to the ordinary places of worship, are taking the Gospel to them, meeting and reasoning with them on their own ground. The venerable Dr. Bennet has just followed Mr. Hall's example, in the Caledonian-road, where an cut-door service is conducted every Sunday evening, and where the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel has engaged also to preach. On Sunday last, a service was conducted in a field opposite the Baptist Chapel, Camden-road, and another in Kentish-town, both to large audiences, and as well conducted as in any place of worship.

It is stated that Drury-lane Theatre has been engaged for a continuous series of lectures, on Sundays, to working-men, and such as attend no place of worship. This is the right manner to get at the people, who will go to hear the Gospel at theatres and in the highway, but not to church or chapel.

The following is an extract from the Earl of Shaftesbury's letter to the Rev. Newman Hall, in reference to the interruptions of the police at the Obelisk, Blackfriars-road:—

I saw Sir R. Mayne on Saturday. He spoke in high terms of open-air preaching, and gave orders that you should not be interrupted by the police in any way. You may safely resume your station and your work, and may God be with you in preaching the Gospel to the poor.

It is now quite understood that so long as the thoroughfare is not absolutely impeded, and tumult is not provoked by attacking any form of faith, the authorities are disposed to protect rather than put down street preaching. If the police interfere, it is wise at once to yield by shifting the ground, and then to appeal to the higher authorities.

Open-air preaching by the clergy has been recommenced in Nottingham by the incumbent of Trinity Church, while the officiating minister of St. Paul's (the Rev. H. Cooke) has intimated his intention to do the same on next Sunday afternoon, and afterwards on one evening in each week.

In accordance with his published intimation, the Rev. Dr. McNeill made his appearance on Sunday afternoon, upon the area of the Liverpool Exchange, where from 6,000 to 7,000 persons were assembled. The preacher stood and was heard with tolerable distinctness over most of the area. His discourse was fervent, simple, and divested of all matter bordering upon the polemical or controversial. At the close of the service the crowd quietly dispersed, and the ladies and gentlemen who had witnessed the somewhat unusual scene from the windows of the news-room overlooking the square, retired also.

FREEDOM OF RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.

On Thursday, a public meeting of friends of religious liberty was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street, with the view to support the efforts made by Lord Shaftesbury in the House of Lords to procure the passing of the bill for securing the liberty of religious worship. Rear-Admiral V. Harcourt presided, and among the gentlemen present were—Lord Ebrington, M.P., Major-General R. Alexander, Messrs. Wm. Arthur, Robert Baxter, R. C. L. Bevan, Peter Cator, J. P. Dobson, Alexander Haldane, Captain F. Maude, R.N., Messrs. Samuel Morley, G. H. H. Oliphant, Charles Prest, R. B. Seeley, and Joseph Tritton.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, referred to the command given to the Apostles, to "go and preach the Gospel," which, he contended, could never have been meant to apply only to the Apostles, who were mortal, and, like other men, died out in the course of time, and left their mission to be taken up by others. He stated that he had been an habitual breaker of the law forbidding more than twenty persons to meet together for worship in a private house, and that he meant to go on breaking the law. As a lover of the Church of England, he regretted the course that the bishops had taken in reference to Lord Shaftesbury's bill. It was high time, he thought, that Churchmen and Dissenters met together, to combat with the powers of darkness, error, superstition, and infidelity. (Cheers.)

Lord EBRINGTON, M.P., moved the first resolution, which recognised the right of every Englishman to worship God according to his own conscience, as well within his own dwelling as in public, as the fundamental principle of all civil and religious liberty, and guaranteed by British laws. He had to express his entire sympathy with his noble friend (Lord Shaftesbury), who had proposed the Religious Worship Bill to the House of Lords, and with the cause which had brought them together that day. He (Lord Ebrington) was there as a citizen of a free country, to claim for himself and those who belonged to the same Church with him, as well as for his Dissenting brethren, what he held to be their just and inalienable rights, and to insist that they ought not to rest till they had swept this disgraceful, intolerant, and tyrannical law from off our statute-book. (Cheers.)

Mr. JOSIAH CONDER, in seconding the resolution, said it was a very old one to Protestants. He believed it was at the table of the late Mr. Wilberforce that he heard it stated, almost with a smile, that when he opened his house for the purpose of religious worship, there was absolutely an individual stationed at the door to prevent the twenty-first person coming in. (A laugh.) This was not a question which concerned one denomination only. The City Missions and other kindred institutions were also seriously involved in it. Besides, the eyes of foreign countries were upon us; for how could we go and intercede with foreign Governments for the maintenance of religious liberty, when they could point to an enactment on our own statute-book which actually forbade a man having more than twenty persons in his house at one time for the purpose of religious worship? This had at length become a broad question of civil and religious liberty, and not merely one of denominational consistency. The whole subject was one of paramount importance, and Lord Shaftesbury did right to call alike on Churchmen and Protestant Dissenters to help him to carry out his truly noble efforts. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution was put and carried unanimously. Mr. ALEXANDER HALDANE moved the next resolution, to the effect that penalties originally imposed against religious assemblies on political grounds were no longer to be justified, and since they were now used to repress meetings for public worship and retard the progress of religion, they ought to be repealed. He submitted it was a monstrous thing, that in the middle of the nineteenth century, either a Churchman or a Dissenter should be obliged to take out a license before more than twenty of his fellow Christians could assemble in his house for religious worship. It was well said by Lord Shaftesbury in the House of Lords,

that the whole proceedings of the City Mission, the Society of Scripture Readers, and the Town Missionary Society, were founded on a breach of the law of the land.

The resolution was seconded by the Rev. W. ARTHUR, and carried unanimously.

Mr. R. C. L. BEVAN moved the third resolution, which pledged the meeting to support the bill for securing the liberty of religious worship, which had passed the House of Commons, and was now under the charge of the Earl of Shaftesbury in the House of Lords. If, as had been said, the meeting together of persons for the purpose of religious worship would overthrow the Church of England, he would say, let it go—(cheers)—but he did not believe that it would have any such tendency.

The Rev. W. BROCK, Rector of Bishop's Waltham, seconded the resolution. He deprecated the course which had been taken by the bishops as infatuated and suicidal. (Hear, hear.) The reverend gentleman, among other topics, alluded to the heresy of Popery which was patronised by so many of our bishops. (Loud cries of "Hear.") He confessed he believed the days of the Church of England were limited, and she would deserve that fate when she ceased to be the bulwark against Popery. (Hear, hear.) He alluded to the advocacy of the real presence as at once the recognition of Popish tenets, and concluded by expressing a hope that these blots on the statute-book would speedily be swept away.

On the motion of Mr. R. BAXTER, a petition to the House of Lords was agreed to in support of the Religious Worship Bill, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION ON THE CONTINENT.

The Committee of the Protestant Alliance have recently brought under the notice of Lord Clarendon several cases of religious persecution abroad, requesting his interference therewith. In Florence, Domenico Cecchetti is imprisoned for possessing a Diodati's Bible; in Austria, John Borzinsky, a converted monk, who complied with all the legal forms in embracing Protestantism, was seized and imprisoned by the police, on his return from Prussia, where he had professed, to his home in Moravia. Ubaldo, his brother, a monk, is also imprisoned, for expressing an intention to embrace Protestantism. Dr. Gomez, a Spanish subject, formerly a priest, now a clergyman of the Church of England residing at Lisbon, recently pronounced a discourse on Protestantism in his own house. He was accused in the Senate, and the Prime Minister declared he should be punished.

Lord Wodehouse, the Earl of Clarendon's secretary, replied as follows:—

I am to inform you, in reply, that no amount of occupation will ever prevent Lord Clarendon's immediate and best attention being given to cases of unmerited suffering, such as those which the committee have brought to his lordship's notice. You will assure the committee that Lord Clarendon fully recognises the right and expediency of remonstrance upon such cases with foreign Governments: but in the mode of proceeding more caution is required than may always be apparent to those who, moved by feelings of honest indignation, think only of the victims of oppression; for the Governments in question have usually to deal with a bigoted and fanatical spirit at home, and do not, even if well disposed, always venture to yield to demands publicly or officially made by a foreign Government, and more especially when those demands may relate to their own subjects. The Grand Duke of Tuscany has been made aware that he could do nothing more agreeable to the Government and people of England than to liberate Cecchetti.

With respect to the cases in Austria, of which the Earl of Clarendon had not heard, and which his lordship thanks the committee for making known to him, Lord Clarendon will make the necessary applications to the Austrian Government, through her Majesty's Chargé d'affaires at Vienna, and the committee shall be informed of the result.

Instructions will also be sent to her Majesty's Chargé d'affaires at Lisbon to afford such protection as may be in his power to Gomez; but, as Gomez is a Spanish subject, and the treaty to which the committee alludes only provides for the free exercise of their religion by British subjects in Portugal, Her Majesty's Government cannot interfere officially in his behalf.

OUR CHURCH-RATE RECORD.

A CITY PARISH.—A meeting, to make a Church-rate in the parish of St. Dionis Back Church, was held on Thursday, the 5th instant; the churchwarden, James Powell, Esq., in the chair. The chairman said that if there were equal numbers for and against the rate, he should certainly consider it his duty to give his casting vote against it. The discussion which ensued was peaceable and gentlemanly, and the result was that the rate was carried by one vote only! A resolution was afterwards proposed and carried unanimously, "That Church-rates, whose tendency was to produce dissatisfaction and discord between Christians of different denominations, ought to be abolished;" and further unanimously determined to send a copy of the result of this vestry to the Bishop of London and to Sir William Clay. They also instructed their vestry clerk to have it inserted in the *Times* newspaper.

COWLING, SUFFOLK.—On Thursday, 28th ult., the churchwardens of this parish convened a meeting for the purpose of making a Church-rate, the vestry having refused to make one in April last. Both Churchmen and Dissenters attended more numerous than at the former meeting. The Rev. Dr. Banks presided. The churchwardens having proposed and seconded a rate of 2d. in the pound, an amendment was moved and seconded by the Dissenting party, "That the money already expended by the churchwardens be raised by voluntary subscription, but that

no rate be made;" which was put to the meeting and carried by a large majority (2 to 1). The churchwardens then demanded a poll, but, after a long discussion, it was relinquished.

BEDFORD.—The parish of St. Peter has followed the example of the parish of St. Paul, and refused a Church-rate. The Rev. G. A. Burnaby, vicar, would not accept less than a fourpenny rate. The parishioners offered to consent to one at twopence-halfpenny. A polling therefore took place yesterday week for and against a fourpenny rate, when the numbers were as follows—For the rate, 122; against, 162: majority, 40 against the rate.

LUTTERWORTH.—In this town, a Church-rate has been unsuccessfully opposed in vestry, it being carried by 19 to 4. But the organist's salary was reduced from 30*l.* to 10*l.*

BAMPTON.—In this little village of Oxfordshire, a spirited attempt has been made to put an end to Church-rates. The other day, the proposal for the rate was carried by only 24 to 21.

ILLEGAL DISTRAINT.—On the 2nd instant, Thomas B. Rogers was charged before the Ipswich magistrates for an illegal distress on the goods of Messrs. Corder. Mr. Eisdell, who appeared for the plaintiffs, stated that the distraint was for 2*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* Church-rate, and 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Council-rate; the charges made were—costs, 10*s.*; two levies, 6*s.*; assistance, 2*s.* 6*d.*; room for keeping goods, 5*s.*; removing goods, 2*s.*; valuation, 3*s.* 9*d.*; commission, 7*s.* 6*d.*; total, 1*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* There was no power under the Act of Elizabeth to sell goods seized for Council-rate, and under the Quakers' Act possession could not be charged for. The authorised charges were—costs, 10*s.*; one levy, 3*s.*; appraisal (at 6*d.* in the pound), 2*s.* 3*d.*; sale and delivery (at 1*s.* in the pound), 4*s.* 6*d.*; total, 19*s.* 9*d.* The overplus was 17*s.* The defendant said he had never seized for a Church-rate before, and these were the usual charges. The Mayor said such exorbitant charges must be put a stop to, and the penalty was three times the amount of the overcharge, and costs. The defendant was also charged with making a fraudulent return, stating the goods to have been sold for 7*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, instead of 8*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* This was stated to have been a mistake, and Mr. Corder did not wish to press the charge, it being an indictable offence, upon reimbursement of the excess. The Mayor hoped the other constables would take warning.

CHURCH-RATE PETITIONS.—It appears, from the eighth report of the Public Petitions Committee, that 1,591 petitions have been presented for the abolition of Church-rates, signed by 149,031 persons.

"THE LIBERATOR."—This is the title of the new monthly journal of the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control, published at 2*d.* unstamped. The first number, that for July, is now before us. It abounds in much varied and useful information, carefully prepared, and contains several articles on the current ecclesiastical questions of the day, written with much point and ability. It is hoped that this new organ will be the means of placing the society in more direct communication with its subscribers, and thus secure for it steady and increased support. Copies will be gratuitously forwarded to subscribers to the society of 1*l.* per annum and upwards; to local secretaries and others officially connected with the society; to members of Parliament; and to the public journals. It is hoped that subscribers of a less amount will at once order the *Liberator*, either through their booksellers (of Houlston and Stoneman), or direct from the society. On three shillings' worth of postage stamps being sent to the office, it will be regularly forwarded by post for a year. A penny will pay the postage of four copies. Amongst the topics discussed in the number now before us, are—the Coming Registration—Church-rates in the Parishes—Sittings of Convocation—Journal of the Liberation Society—the Church-rate Abolition Bill—Liberty of Worship—the Cathedral Commissioners' Final Report—Cambridge University Reform—The Victoria Government Bill.

THE DISSENTERS' MARRIAGE BILL has been printed as amended in committee and on re-commitment. It dispenses with various notices and with the reading before poor-law guardians; but requires notice of marriage to be affixed to the place of worship, where a marriage without license is to be solemnised; and in case of marriage by license, requires notice to be given to the superintendent-registrar of only one district, who, twenty-four hours after receipt thereof, may give certificate of notice (fee 1*s.*), and thereupon the marriage may be solemnised. For each license 1*l.* 15*s.* over and above the stamps is to be paid to the superintendent-registrar. There are various minor regulations for the mode of solemnising marriage in a place of worship, &c.

THE CATHEDRAL COMMISSIONERS REPORT.—Though eight out of the eleven commissioners belong to the clerical order, the fact would not be inferred from the religious tone or clerical sanctity of their report; on the contrary, it is as earthly and material as any composition of its class. It deals with the grosser elements of religion; and is, in fact, mostly an affair of pounds, shillings, and pence. It is not suggested that the Church has ought to do with the grace of heaven and the action of the human mind—or rather of many independent and various minds,—in reference to the highest and most sacred department of human thought, feeling, and action. This is a truth which probably the reverend commissioners would acknowledge, but they meddle not with the spiritual

and unseen. It is their business to gauge the visible and tangible, the Church appearing in their document as a conglomeration of houses, buildings, and lands, statues, organs, and stipends; and there being no allusion to the condition and wants of the population, or to the truths, words, and worship which are to rouse them to religious life.—*The Liberator*.

MINISTERS' MONEY (IRELAND).—Returns moved for by Mr. Fagan, M.P., show that the total amount of ministers' money, payable during the year 1853, within the city and suburbs of Dublin, was 9,867*l*. The total amount of ministers' money payable out of Cork, Limerick, Waterford, Drogheda, Kilkenny, Clonmel, and Kinsale, was 5,583*l*. The sums actually paid by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland to the several incumbents of the cities and towns above-mentioned amounted to 6,288*l*, and the amount of the moneys invested by the said commissioners in the purchase of Government stocks from the 1st August last was 2,920*l*.

"TRUMAN, HANBURY, AND BUXTON'S ENTIRE."—Brasenose College, Oxford—we presume, for "a consideration"—has made over the patronage of the rectory of Christ Church, Spitalfields, to Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, and Buxton, the brewers.—*The Liberator*.

THE CASE OF ARCHDEACON DENISON.—The *Morning Advertiser* states, in very positive terms, that the Rev. Joseph Ditcher is resolved to press the suit against Archdeacon Denison. The delay that has taken place is in consequence of other causes occupying the officials at Doctors' Commons, and in consequence also of a severe accident which befel Mr. Ditcher two months ago, from the effects of which he is now recovering. Our contemporary states also that funds are not likely to be wanting to enable Mr. Ditcher to carry on the suit.

On Wednesday night, Signor Alessandro Gavazzi delivered, in Exeter Hall, his farewell lecture, previous to his departure for America. A great number of clergymen and Dissenting ministers were present. The oration, which is described as brilliant and effective, had for its subject "England on the Royal Road to Popery."

Religious Intelligence.

THE NEW BAPTIST CHAPEL, COMMERCIAL-STREET, WHITECHAPEL.—This very handsome chapel, erected for the Church and congregation formerly meeting in Prescott-street, was opened for public worship on Wednesday last. The exterior of the building is noble, with a commanding situation; its interior is comfortable, handsome, and neat. The seats are wide and open, constructed of American deals, varnished. At the western end of the chapel is a dais, rising some distance from the floor, and surrounded with an ornamental bronzed railing, calculated to accommodate some thirty persons, from the back of which the pulpit rises. The pulpit is the same that stood in the old chapel in Prescott-street. Beneath the dais or platform is the baptistry, and on either side of the pulpit are entrances to the vestries. There are galleries to three sides of the chapel, supported by iron girders and columns. The whole is constructed to seat about 1,000 persons. The Rev. Spencer Murch, M.A., commenced the morning service by reading and prayer; after which a hymn was sung, and the Rev. Dr. Hoby read and prayed for the pastor, the Church, and the Divine blessing on the erection of that sanctuary. After another hymn, the Rev. W. Landels, of the Diorama Chapel, Regent's-park, delivered a most eloquent discourse. The Rev. Mr. Brawn, of Lough-ton, concluded with prayer. In the afternoon, a business meeting was held, at which Sir Morton Peto, Bart., presided. The Rev. C. Stovel, the pastor, stated that the entire cost of the chapel, including the purchase of the ground, and law expenses, amounted to about 10,500*l*. The Church and pastor had awarded to them, for loss of their old building, 6,560*l*. Donations and subscriptions had been received, amounting to about 2,000*l*, leaving a debt of a little less than 2,000*l* on the building. Mr. Stovel then gave a most interesting account of the origin and progress of the cause, and the proceedings which led to the erection of the new chapel. The Church has adjudged due to Mr. Stovel 1,000*l*. of the above-mentioned award, and that sum he has generously given for the work in hand. The Rev. W. Brock, Alderman W. Wire, the Revs. Dr. Hoby, Joshua Russell, of Greenwich, and W. Tyler, of Mile-end, subsequently addressed the meeting. In the evening, the Rev. J. Spence, of the Poultry Chapel, preached, when the house was filled. On Sunday, the morning sermon was preached by the Rev. D. Katerns, of Hackney; and the evening sermon by the Rev. C. Stovel, pastor of the Church.

CASTLE-GREEN CHAPEL, BRISTOL.—The Rev. Henry Quick, of Taunton, has accepted the invitation from the Church of Castle-green, Bristol, to become their pastor, and enters upon his labours on Sabbath next, the 15th instant.

CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, CARDIFF.—The ceremony of opening this building for Divine worship took place on Thursday week. In the morning, the Rev. A. G. Fuller, Baptist Minister, of Cardiff, read the Scriptures and offered prayer. The Rev. Dr. Vaughan, President of the Lancashire Independent College, preached. In the evening, the Rev. W. Gillman, of Newport, commenced the service with reading and prayer, and the Rev. D. Thomas, B.A., of High-bury Chapel, Bristol, preached. The Revs. J. D. Williams, Cardiff; F. Pollard and W. Aitcheson, Newport, also took part in the services of the day, which were attended by large and interested congregations. The collections after the morning and evening services amounted to 46*l* 5*s*. The numerous visitors, and a goodly number of town friends, adjourned to the New Town Hall after the morning ser-

vice, to partake of a cold collation, tastefully provided by Mr. Woods of the Cardiff Arms. The meeting was presided over by the Rev. R. T. Ver-rall, B.A., minister of the chapel, and addresses expressive of sympathy and interest were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Revs. A. G. Fuller and J. D. Williams, Cardiff; W. Gillman, F. Pollard, and W. Aitcheson, Newport; Dr. Edwards, Cardiff; and Messrs. Thomas, of Newport, the architects; James and Price, Cardiff, the builders; Evan Davies, Swansea; and J. Brown, Maidstone. The chapel is seventy-three feet in length, and thirty-eight in width in the clear square, not inclusive of the vestry and organ gallery in the rear, and contains sittings for 500 persons. The building is of the early decorated period of Gothic architecture. The appearance of the whole is considered extremely striking, chaste, and harmonious. Beneath the chapel are school-rooms, well lighted and ventilated, extending the whole length and breadth of the building. The entire cost of the building, boundary wall, &c., exclusive, however, of the organ and stained-glass window, which are provided by a separate subscription, amounts to 2,500*l*.

HEADGATE CHAPEL, COLCHESTER.—The Rev. Jas. Cameron having resigned the pastorate of this place of worship, the Church have unanimously adopted a resolution expressive of their very great regret, and sense of his value as a pastor, as have also the teachers and children of the Sabbath School.

MORETON-IN-MARSH.—The Rev. T. Young, late of Blakeney, Gloucestershire, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the Church at Moreton-in-Marsh, to become their pastor, and entered on his new sphere of labour May 20. A new chapel is in contemplation.

RYTH.—The handsome and spacious chapel belonging to the Calvinistic Methodists, which has been erected in Clwyd-street, was opened on the 5th and 6th inst. The chapel is Gothic, and capable of containing upwards of 1,000 persons. The whole cost is about 1,800*l*, towards which a liberal collection was made on the day of opening, amounting to upwards of 32*l*, which, together with private subscriptions by the inhabitants, members, and others of the Church, will amount to about 300*l*. Twenty-four years ago there were only seven members belonging to this denomination; now, there are upwards of 200 Church members, and a congregation of about 700.

SUNDERLAND.—ERNEZER CHAPEL.—The Rev. George C. Maitland, M.A., of New College, London, has accepted a unanimous invitation from the Church assembling in the above place of worship to the pastorate vacant by the resignation of the Rev. R. M. M'All, and expects to commence his labours there on the fourth Sunday in July.

THE WICKER CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Sheffield, was opened for Divine service on Thursday last. The Rev. T. Binney preached on the occasion. Further services, in connexion with the opening, took place on Sunday, and this day (Wednesday), the ordination of the Rev. J. B. Paton, M.A., the minister of the Church, was to take place. Several eminent ministers will take part in the service. The church has cost about 4,500*l*, and will afford sitting accommodation for about 1,000 persons.

TOTNES.—The Rev. T. R. Hoskin, who for several years has ministered at the Independent Chapel, Ash-burton-road, is about to leave the town, in consequence, it is said, of doctrinal differences between him and some of the members.—*Western Times*.

Correspondence.

ROSA MADIAL.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I saw in last week's paper a paragraph relating to the Madial, and found to my great grief that Rosa was very ill, and that they had not the means of removing to a climate more congenial to her health. I have been thinking, could not we raise a fund, and call it the Madial Fund? and I am sure that we should receive not only the sympathy of the English people, but also part of their purses, and that it would be giving these dear sufferers for truth the means of removing out of the reach of these despicable Popish plagues, whom I most heartily pity and despise. I hope that this plan will meet your approbation, or if not, that you will substitute another in its place, in either case I will put down my name for twenty shillings. I wait with impatience for your answer on Wednesday; in the meantime will subscribe myself,

Yours, Sir, very truly,
A HOUSEMAID.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING AND THE WEEKLY TRACT SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—For a considerable period the committee of the Weekly Tract Society have taken active measures to prevail upon the clergy of the Church of England, and Nonconformist Ministers generally, to consider the propriety of devoting some portion of the Lord's-day, as well as certain week-day evenings, to open-air services, and offering to supply them with the weekly tracts for distribution at the close of their services—open-air preaching and tract distribution appearing to them to be Christian efforts appropriately walking hand in hand.

The movement already wears a gratifying aspect of healthful growth, and it will be one of the objects of this institution to afford it such sustentation, in the shape of tracts and otherwise, as may lie within its power.

But while much is thus being accomplished, there are yet masses of people in every city, and hundreds in most of the towns and villages throughout the land, who are not reached. Men appear to be wanted whose specific duty it shall be to travel the country through, well supplied with tersely-written tracts, and on week evenings and on Sabbath days, to draw together in some field, lane, or street, those who neglect all other means of grace, and deliver to them soul-stirring addresses on the "glorious Gospel of the grace of God"—at the close of

such addresses freely distributing religious tracts among the people.

This work the committee of the Weekly Tract Society are willing to engage in, as soon as they can command the requisite funds, believing, from the experience they have made, that it would give efficiency and completeness to their present organisation, and greatly further the great end they have in view—the evangelisation of the poor and ignorant within these realms.

I shall esteem it a favour if the readers of your journal will communicate to the committee such suggestions as may occur to them in relation to this subject; and by their forwarding such contributions as they may be able in aid of a fund intended to be raised for the support of this additional agency.

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,
ROLAND ELLIOTT,
Secretary to the Weekly Tract Society,
62, Paternoster-row.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

THE REV. DR. HEWLETT.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—I intended to say no more in reply to Dr. Hewlett's statements; but as he now gives references to facts—though so obscurely as that they may mean much or little, according to the reader's fancy—I am advised briefly to notice them, lest my silence should seem to imply that they alter the case between us.

The statement imputed to Dr. Hewlett is, that "no man living owes more to another" than I to him; and that my present "position is due to his influence." To this statement I applied the words "impudent lie"—as, if made by Dr. Hewlett, it deserved. But Dr. Hewlett has transferred the epithet to another statement, contained in his first letter to you, and now claims to be acquitted as to the implied charges.

Dr. Hewlett denies that he used the words reported to me, and adds explanations which, taken together with the denial, amount to an admission that the contents of the statement imputed to him are not true. To make that evident, has been my sole object in this correspondence.

Dr. Hewlett explains his claim to have "befriended" me, by saying that he has "co-operated with others to benefit the family" I belong to; and that he made his "general" statement "on the principle that a benefit conferred on a family in its collective character advantages each member." I know nothing whatever, and never heard, of the assumed facts; but if I consent to assume them, and accept the explanation, I would yet point out to Dr. Hewlett, that the words "I have befriended him" (joined to a protest that they "are truthful") imply so very much more than that he served some member or members of my family from eleven to twenty-six years ago; that, not knowing "the principle" on which the statement was made, I might well consider it to be false, and it would certainly be deceptive and misleading to others. I do not, however, admit "the principle;" and even it does not justify the words Dr. Hewlett himself has written.

Dr. Hewlett gives four dates, at which he conferred benefits on my family. I assure him that those benefits are entirely unknown to me; but I certainly do not wish to repudiate any such kindnesses, if rendered. So far as the dates concern me, I beg to tell Dr. Hewlett, that at the first, I was six years old; at the second and third, I was not only independent of the resources of my family, but contributing to them; and at the last, I was called to the pastorate; and, I repeat (what Dr. Hewlett does not deny), that I have never, either directly or indirectly, sought or received any aid or benefit, or friendship, or ministerial patronage, from Dr. Hewlett.

I have now frankly to acknowledge that I seem to have been in error as to the number of times at which I have met Dr. Hewlett. It is quite unimportant, as compared with the graver matter of this correspondence; but it appears that we must have met "twice or thrice" at a ministerial association, to which, as I learn, he, as well as myself, belonged in 1848. Though I do not doubt it was so, I have no recollection of it whatever; and when I said, "I never met him but once," I, of course, meant what I say now, that I remember to have met him but once.

Certainly, Dr. Hewlett has not convinced me that I am an offender against him. I think, save some heat and haste, which I regret, the offence and "error" has been, and is, on Dr. Hewlett's side.

I am, dear Sir, yours, very truly,
G. B. BURKE.

Salford, July 16.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Book of Common Prayer, for revision, 1.
Church-rate Abolition Bill, in favour of, 2.
Dissenters' Marriages Bill, for alteration, 1.
District Schools Bill, for amendment, 1.
Education (Scotland) Bill, against, 1.
—in favour of, 2.
—for alteration, 1.
Grain, to prohibit distillation from, 1.
Intoxicating Liquors, to prohibit the sale of, on Lord's-day, 4.
Marriages Law Amendment Bill, against, 1.
Medical Officers (Navy), for improving their condition, 2.
War, for a speedy termination of, 1.
Cambridge University Bill, against, 10.
—for alteration, 2.
Education, for extension of, 1.
Leases, &c., Estates Bill, against, 1.
Medical Profession Bill, in favour of, 2.
—against, 1.
Partnership Amendment Bill, for alteration, 1.
Schools (Scotland) Bill, in favour of, 1.
Universal Suffrage, in favour of, 1.
War with Russia, for inquiry into conduct of late Ministry, 1.
Income-tax Act, for amendment of, 1.
Maynooth College Act, for repeal of, 1.
Smoke Nuisance, for prevention of, 1.

BILLS READ A FIRST TIME.

Accidents on Railways Bill.
Courts of Judicature (Prince of Wales Island, &c.) Bill.
Colonial Appeals Bill.
Crown Suits Bill.
Power under Improvement Acts Regulation Bill.
Court of Chancery (Ireland) Bill.
Vaccination Bill.

BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

Stage Carriages Duties, &c. Bill.
Sale of Spirits (Ireland) Bill.

Slave Trade (Sherbro') Bill.
Navigation Works (Ireland) Bill.
Grand Juries (Ireland) (No. 2) Bill.
Chinese Passengers Ships Bill.
Leases, &c. Estates Bill.
Trinity College (Dublin) Bill.
Courts of Judicature Bill.
Crown Suits Bill.

BILLS CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE.

Nuisances Removal Amendment Bill.
Metropolis Buildings Bill.
Tenants Improvements Compensation (Ireland) Bill.
Lady and Lord Raglan's Annuities Bill.
Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Bill.
Military Officers Qualification Bill.
Lunatic Asylums, &c. Amendment Bill.
Treasurers of Counties (Ireland) Bill.
Absconding Debtors (Ireland) Bill.
Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill.
Turnpike Trusts Arrangement Bill.
Mortmain Bill.
Stage Carriages Duties, &c. Bill.
Slave Trade (Sherbro') Bill.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

Education (Scotland) Bill.
Coal Mines Inspection Bill.
Lady and Lord Raglan's Annuities Bill.
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction Continuance Bill.
Dissenters Marriages Bill.
Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill.
Turnpike Trusts Arrangement Bill.
Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Bill.
Mortmain Bill.

DEBATES.

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, on the order for going into committee upon the Church-rates Abolition (No. 2) Bill.

Mr. FOLLETT moved to defer its committal for three months. This, he said, was mainly a political, not a religious, question. The object of this measure was, in his opinion, to take the first and main step towards the destruction of the Established Church in this country, and to alter our institutions in a manner prejudicial to the political as well as religious liberties of the people. He adverted to what he considered to be the extraordinary conduct of the Government upon this question, especially that of Lord John Russell; and he read declarations made by Dissenters, showing that the real and even avowed motive of their hostility to Church-rates was hostility to the Established Church. He defended the principle of an Establishment, and maintained that anything affecting the stability of the Church of England, which had not failed in its duties and obligations, would be an unmitigated evil. The shortcoming of the voluntary system, even where it was carried out under the most favourable auspices, stimulated by competition, should, he thought, induce the House to pause before it sanctioned this measure, upon the injurious effects of which, as regarded the poor especially, he dwelt with considerable force. So far from bringing about religious peace, the bill, in all its provisions, was pregnant with causes of interminable dissensions, compared with which the religious quarrels up to this time were trifles, and he resisted its further progress on the grounds both of justice and expediency.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL observed, that the House having already affirmed the principle of the bill, and it being impossible to believe that the abolition of Church-rates was more than a question of time, the wisest course was to discuss its provisions in committee, embracing the opportunity it offered of settling the question, and of putting an end to an annual agitation and constant strife and discord. While the measure was a just concession to the feelings of Dissenters, it would not, he believed, inflict injury upon the Established Church. Mr. Follett had limited his views to the case of that Church, whereas Parliament was bound to do justice to Dissenters, and it was called upon to remedy the existing state of the law, under which the legal obligation to repair the fabric of the church was a dead letter.

Lord JOHN MANNERS said that the proper mode of relieving the conscience of Dissenters in this particular was to exempt them from the rate, and he would support such a proposition, which had been made, but, when made, had been resisted by supporters of this bill, which imposed a new tax upon Churchmen in the shape of pew rents.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE said that Church-rates having been abolished by a deliberate vote of the House in Ireland, the weakest portion of the Established Church, asked, if that measure had not had the effect predicted of undermining the Church, why a similar measure should be more injurious here?

Mr. E. BALL maintained, in opposition to Mr. Follett, that this was a religious question, and that the abolition of Church-rates would increase—as, where they had ceased it had increased—the means of religious instruction.

Mr. R. PHILLIMORE said, his objection to the measure was, that it was not, on the face of it, an honest one. It purported to be for the relief of Dissenters from the payment of Church-rates, whereas it removed from all persons—Dissenters and Churchmen—the obligation cast upon them to support the fabric of the church, throwing upon Churchmen practically the entire burden, while it preserved to Dissenters all the rights and privileges they enjoyed of availing themselves of the offices of the Church. He insisted upon the gross injustice which the bill would, in other respects, inflict upon Churchmen, and upon the necessary effect of the measure, if it passed, upon Scotland (exempted from the bill), where three-fifths of the people were Dissenters, although liable to Church-rate, and who could not be long excluded from relief.

Mr. C. FORSTER supported the bill. In the place he represented (Walsall), where there had been no Church-rate for fifteen years, no difficulty existed in raising voluntary funds for the same purposes.

Mr. WIGRAM agreed with the Attorney-General that the state of the law as to Church-rates was most

disgraceful, and that it was highly desirable that this question should be settled; but he opposed this bill, because so far from settling the question, or affording any prospect of a settlement, it had a direct tendency to keep the subject in constant agitation. It was a delusion to suppose that the voluntary system would provide a substitute for Church-rates; that system had in various experiments proved ineffectual.

Mr. GURNEX, though opposed to the bill, admitted that the relief of the sense of the grievance felt by Dissenters was well worthy of the attention of Parliament and of a considerable sacrifice. That sacrifice had been estimated by the Attorney-General at 300,000*l.* per annum; but as the bill proposed to abolish Church-rates, without providing any substitute, he considered that the sacrifice would not be of a sum of money merely, but of the principle of the Established Church, which rested upon this basis—that it was the duty of the State to provide the means of gratuitous public worship. The bill invaded that principle, and therefore he opposed it.

Mr. BENTINCK, adverting to the fact that no member of the Cabinet was present, moved that the debate be adjourned.

After a few words from Admiral WALCOTT, Lord SEYMOUR said, he should vote for going into committee for the same reason that had induced him to vote for the second reading of the bill (not approving the details)—namely, that he wanted to see compulsory Church-rates abolished, the grievances of the Dissenters removed, and the Government forced to come forward with some measure of their own.

Mr. COWPER protested against the reason given for the motion for the adjournment of the House by the honourable member (Mr. Bentinck). The reason why the Ministers were not present was, that they were at that moment attending a Cabinet Council.

Sir W. CLAY appealed to the House to allow the bill to be considered in committee, without prolonging the debate.

Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE remarked, that the bill was very different from the bill as originally introduced, and pointed out what he considered objectionable alterations, and which tended to render it a most unsatisfactory measure, and one which could never produce the results which were anticipated. (Cries of "Divide.")

Mr. SPOONER supported the motion for adjournment, which would enable the Government to take part in the discussion, as it was their duty to do on a question of such importance. (Divide, divide.)

Lord ERRINGTON charged honourable members opposite with speaking against time with a view to defeat the motion for going into committee. The House ought to go into committee if they wished to deal fairly with the question; and then they would be able to elicit the views of the members of the Government on its different clauses.

Mr. MOWBRAY was anxious for the settlement of the question, and willing to make large sacrifices to attain it. (Cries of "Divide.") The honourable member proceeded, amid the expression of much impatience, to argue that there were good grounds for an adjournment of the question, until Her Majesty's Ministers were enabled to take some efficient step to settle the question on a more satisfactory basis than that of the bill of the honourable baronet. (Divide.)

Mr. LLOYD DAVIS was in favour of an adjournment, and hoped it would be at once consented to by the honourable baronet. (Loud cries of "Divide, divide.")

The SPEAKER put the question to the House, in the usual form, and expressed an opinion that the "noes" had it, but the Opposition said the "ayes" had it, whereupon the right honourable gentleman used the familiar words, "the ayes to the right and noes to the left." The House was up in an instant, and the members were making their way right and left with vigorous haste, when it was discovered by the Serjeant-at-Arms that the Speaker had not previously ordered strangers to withdraw, nor had the division-bells rung or the sand-glass run its customary three minutes. All the members were at once ordered back to their seats, and the regular proceedings were gone through to the great amusement of the House.

The result of the division was as follows: For the adjournment, 118; against it, 175: majority against the adjournment, 57.

The discussion on the amendment moved by Mr. Follett then proceeded.

Mr. LLOYD DAVIS claimed a fair and full discussion for this question, and proceeded amid many interruptions to argue upon its general merits, denying, at the same time, that he was speaking against time [then within twenty-five minutes of the hour of adjournment.] (Cries of "Divide, divide.") It would be an act of the grossest injustice to take away that which had been granted for a thousand years for the support of the Church, and to substitute the meagre and unsatisfactory bill of the honourable baronet. (Loud cries of "Divide, divide," amid which the honourable member went on in the most impetuous manner to discuss the various matters connected with the bill, until a quarter to six o'clock, when the debate stood adjourned by the rules of the House.)

Sir W. CLAY wished to state, that after the manner in which this debate had been conducted—honourable members on the other side having spoken merely against time—he should bring on the subject the following night at whatever time he could. This course having been found to be impracticable the debate has been adjourned to Tuesday, the 24th inst.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCES AND LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday, Lord PALMERSTON laid on the table the papers containing the close of the Vienna negotiations. He took this opportunity of stating that he would resist Mr. Dis-

raeli's motion, that Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's motion of censure on Lord John Russell should be brought forward next day, on the ground that the papers he had just laid on the table, and which were material to the case, could not be in the hands of members till then. After Friday, he had no objection that the honourable baronet should bring forward his motion on any day that suited him.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated, in reply to a question of Mr. Disraeli, put on a previous day, that he made his statement on Friday last because he believed there was nothing he stated which the House might not have learned from other sources. He had since, however, laid the question before Her Majesty, and had obtained her sanction to the course he had pursued. He wished, also, to correct a misrepresentation of what he said on Friday last. It was certainly true, that, when he returned from Vienna, he was of opinion that the propositions of Count Buol might secure an honourable peace. But it did not follow, that he thought the same propositions would be equally efficacious now.

It has been inferred and supposed, because I said that at the end of April and in the first days of May I thought those propositions might have been assented to, that I think now, at the present moment, those propositions may form a foundation for peace. Such a supposition would be totally erroneous. It is entirely contrary to the fact that I consider now those propositions would form the foundation of peace. It was my opinion, and, as I stated the other day, I retain the opinion as to what might have been done; but, after the events and proceedings which have since occurred, I believe nothing but a vigorous prosecution of the war—(a laugh)—will obtain terms upon which peace can be concluded.

Mr. DISRAELI contended that the explanation of Lord John had not altered his position with regard to the House. Nobody had even hinted that he was now of opinion that peace ought to be negotiated on the Austrian basis. What startled the House and disquieted the public mind was, that Lord John had returned with a project of pacification, which he recommended to his colleagues; that when it was rejected by them, he considered whether he ought not to retire from the Government, and that, although he did not retire, yet he shortly afterwards went down to the House and made a speech conveying an impression that was inconsistent with the facts—namely, that he had returned from Vienna as the uncompromising advocate of the war. Turning to Lord Palmerston, Mr. Disraeli insisted that under the circumstances disclosed by Lord John Russell's speech of last week a direct vote ought to be taken, without the loss of a moment, to decide whether the House has confidence in the Government. He also lectured Lord Palmerston for having changed the order of business on Friday by determining not to take a committee of supply.

What did he do? When asked, according to our forms, what business he would proceed with on Friday, the noble lord says, with great composure, "The new Partnership Bill and the Limited Liability Bill." ("Hear," and laughter.) These are the measures of deep and absorbing interest which are to be introduced to the consideration of the House of Commons at a moment when there is not a man walking the streets of London who is not asking, "What is to be the fate of my country if it is involved in a great war, and that war is to be prosecuted by a Cabinet which is not unanimous as to the necessity of the war?" What is the Partnership Bill? What the people of England want to know is the condition of the partnership in Downing-street. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) They want to know whether the principle of limited liability is prevalent in that locality, or whether the people are still to enjoy the general and collected responsibility of Ministers of the Crown.

Mr. Disraeli asserted, that the real question at issue would be little affected by the papers on the table. The House had the most authentic evidence in the world to guide its judgment—the evidence of a Cabinet Minister—and on that evidence he should give his vote. But if Lord Palmerston would say that the discussion should take place on Monday, he would not press the motion.

Lord PALMERSTON, remarking that Mr. Disraeli had made "much ado about nothing," explained that the Committee of Supply fixed for Friday was postponed only in the usual way; but that if it had remained fixed for Friday, and the papers had not been placed in the hands of members soon enough to enable them to be read, he should certainly have postponed the Committee of Supply. It would be unbecoming in him to fix a positive day for the discussion, especially as Mr. Roebuck has a notice on the paper for the next day; but he would move the Committee of Supply on Monday, if Sir Edward wished to make his motion on that day.

I quite understand, and I am sure the House will understand, that the right honourable gentleman the member for Buckinghamshire, having found that several motions of censure and want of confidence in Her Majesty's Government had failed, in consequence of the House understanding the subject that was to be discussed, was desirous of hurrying on the motion of the honourable baronet before honourable members had made themselves properly acquainted with the question. ("Oh, oh," and laughter.) It was a perfectly legitimate tactic on the part of the right honourable gentleman, and the House will quite comprehend it. It shows exactly the right honourable gentleman's appreciation of the case which he has to urge, inasmuch as he feels the great importance of enabling the House to come to a decision upon the subject before they know anything of the real matter under discussion. (Laughter and cheers.)

In this arrangement Sir EDWARD LYTTON expressed his acquiescence; adding, however, that it would be more convenient if the resolution were brought on as a substantive motion.

It was thereupon agreed that the resolution should be so brought forward—Mr. ROEBUCK offering to postpone his motion, if the debate should be adjourned.

THE SCOTCH EDUCATION BILL.

On the motion that the Education (Scotland) Bill be read the third time, Sir J. FERGUSON moved that it be read the third time that day three months. After a few words from Mr. L. HAYWORTH, the House divided—For third reading, 105; against, 102: majority for, 3.

Mr. HADFIELD appealed to the Government, whether they would persist in the bill after such a decided expression of the opinion of the House, and where several members who had hitherto supported the bill now voted against it.

Mr. WILLIAM LOCKHART made the same appeal, and said three Members, representing the largest communities in Scotland, and who had formerly supported the bill, had just voted against it.

Mr. G. DUNCAN said he was one of the Members referred to. He had all along supported the bill, but he was now reluctantly obliged to vote against it, because he found that the bill converted the Scotch burghs into mere taxing machines, as it gave the general board a power to compel the erection of a school, whether the people in the locality thought it was necessary or not.

Mr. COWAN was strongly tempted to have followed the same course with his honourable friend. The bill had been much impaired by the alterations in committee, particularly where the presbyteries of the Established Church were continued in their control over the religious opinions of the schoolmaster. But he was willing to afford the bill the chance of being improved by the amendment of the honourable member for Greenock, who proposed to remove that control, and therefore he voted in favour of the third reading. He also objected to the compromise that was made with the Roman Catholics and others, which would render the system denominational, and not national.

Sir JAMES ANDERSON had supported the bill all along to the present time. The religious body to which he belonged—the United Presbyterians—objected to all Government interference in religion, though they did not object, as Mr. Hadfield did, to all Government interference in education. He was, therefore, most anxious to have supported the bill; but, finding that it had become sectarian, he was reluctantly constrained to oppose it.

After some observations from Mr. EWART against, and Mr. CRAWFORD in favour of the bill,

Mr. ALEX. HASTIE said the bill was introduced as a national measure, and he hailed it with delight. It then degenerated into a Presbyterian measure; and, though he regretted the change, still he could support it; for he was aware that Presbyterians in Scotland constituted ninety per cent. of the population. But now it had become a mere sectarian system, which no denomination in Scotland could accept, except the Established and the Free Churches, and he was reluctantly constrained to oppose it.

Lord PALMERSTON declined to withdraw the bill, observing that it contained a great deal of good in it, which he was unwilling should be lost to Scotland.

In the course of the discussion, Sir W. GRAHAM stated that two honourable members had voted for the third reading by mistake, as they had intended to go into the "Noes" lobby.

Several clauses having been brought up by the Lord Advocate were agreed to.

Mr. DUNLOP moved an amendment, the object of which was to strike at that part of the bill which gave the Established Church a supervision over the schools.

After a lengthened discussion, the House divided—For the amendment, 80; against, 117: majority against, 37.

On the motion that the bill do pass, Mr. F. SCOTT strongly recommended the withdrawal of the bill. Mr. HADFIELD contended that the system would never work. After a few words from Mr. BLACKBURN, the House divided—For the motion, 130; against it, 115: majority, 15. The bill then passed.

TENANTS' COMPENSATION (IRELAND) BILL.

The House went into committee on Tenants' Compensation (Ireland) Bill, when Mr. MALINS asked whether a deputation of Irish members had not waited on Lord Palmerston, and whether he had not, under pressure, promised to restore the 14th clause. Lord PALMERSTON said, such a deputation had waited upon him, and that which passed was the simplest transaction possible. They stated they were desirous of seeing the 14th clause restored, and they asked him whether he would support it. Having already supported that clause, he considered himself bound, in consistency, to support it again. No other topic was introduced, and no pressure was made. Mr. FITZGERALD asked the noble lord whether he had not promised that seven members of the Government, who had been absent on the division on the clause, should attend on the next? Mr. DUNNE next inquired from the Noble Lord, whether he intended to support the clause as originally introduced by Mr. Serjeant Shee, or as amended by Mr. Horsman?

Lord PALMERSTON replied, that he should support the clause as amended, and that he had expressed a wish that those members of Government who were formerly absent should attend at the next discussion. Mr. Serjeant SHEE said he knew nothing of the deputation having waited upon the noble lord, and he asked who they were, as it was desirable their names should be known in Ireland. Lord PALMERSTON said the honourable and learned Serjeant had better make that inquiry among his own friends.

Mr. DISRAELI remarked that every now and then the business of the House was carried on in a sinister and subterranean manner—there were menacing deputations to, private communications with, a Minister, intended to affect the progress of affairs and the decisions of the House. That was to be deprecated; but he acquitted Lord Palmerston of giving any unconstitutional pledge to influence the votes of members.

Lord PALMERSTON said there was nothing menacing in the deputation. But really Mr. Disraeli's doctrine is utterly novel, and quite inconsistent with the proper working functions of the House.

As to transacting the business of this House elsewhere—if I were permitted to ask the right honourable gentleman questions as to how, and where, and with whom the business of this House may be prepared by interviews and communications out of this House—I say, if we were in what was called, in a French book which we have all of us read, "The Palace of Truth," or rather, I mean, "The Palace of Dislosures," where every bosom is open, I should be glad to find myself there with the right honourable gentleman, and might put some questions which he would perhaps prefer should remain unanswered. (Cheers and laughter.)

Mr. WHITESIDE wished to know what was the "consideration" in return for Lord Palmerston's promise of support given on the eve of a debate that affects his position as a Minister? Sir GEORGE GREY vindicated the character of the deputation. When Irish members take a course, with regard to a measure which is constantly taken by Scotch and English members, some other Irish member always gets up and charges his fellow countrymen with base and dishonourable conduct.

After a time the history of the affair came out. Mr. BRADY said that he was told by an influential Irish member, who sits on the Opposition benches, that many members on that side would support the amended retrospective clause, if Government would bring it forward again. Thereupon, Mr. Brady communicated with a friend of the Government. Mr. HORSMAN further explained that, on being applied to, he said that he thought the Government would not feel justified in opposing the reinsertion of the clause. Lord PALMERSTON approved of what he had said. This took place before Sir Edward Lytton gave his notice of motion. Mr. MAGUIRE and Mr. McMAHON, condemned the transaction. Mr. John Sadleir, Mr. Chichester Fortescue, Mr. Vincent Scully, and Mr. Daniel O'Connell, defended their conduct in forming part of the deputation.

The CHAIRMAN then reported progress, and the House resumed.

On Friday, the consideration of the bill was resumed. Its progress met with a continuous opposition. Clause 15, providing that a tenant, whom it was proposed to evict, should retain possession until his claim to compensation was settled, was struck out by 84 to 83. On clause 16, there was much discussion as to the limit after which no action could be brought; but no change was made, and the clause was carried without a division. At clause 17 it was agreed that the Chairman should report progress, Lord PALMERSTON announcing that he should persist in the bill as it stood.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

In the Commons, on Friday, in reply to a question put by Sir H. WILLOUGHBY,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that, as an excess of expenditure over the estimates was to be apprehended, it would be necessary to present supplementary estimates for the navy, and also for the War Department. If those estimates were agreed to by the House, it would be necessary to submit in a committee the ways and means by which he proposed to meet the deficiency.

Mr. DISRAELI subsequently referring to this statement, inquired whether, when the last loan was contracted, there was any engagement that no further sum should be raised this year in that mode?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied in the affirmative, and that he did not wish to convey to the House that Her Majesty's Government had any intention to raise an additional loan, at all events till December next.

INDIAN GRIEVANCES.

In the House of Lords on Monday, the Earl of ALBEMARLE presented a petition from the natives of the Madras Presidency, praying for the redress of grievances arising in the collection of the ryot tax. That impost, he contended, was based upon unjust principles, and was often wrung by torture from the inhabitants of India.

Earl GRANVILLE observed that the subject of the ryot tax was under consideration by the Indian government, with the view to its abolition, and instructions had recently been sent out by the Home Administration in order to expedite the arrangement.

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP BILL.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY, on Monday, said it appeared that, under an act passed in 1812, persons might register places of worship, not merely as Dissenters, but as Protestants, and that being the case, nothing remained but to claim for a private dwelling-house the right of freedom of worship for above twenty persons. He had had a meeting with the Archbishop of Canterbury, and it being admitted that the law was as stated, the right reverend prelate said he had no objection to the passing of the bill. He moved that the bill be re-committed to a committee of the whole House.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY said, when this bill was first brought forward, there were some clauses in it which he thought it his duty to oppose. The noble earl had now remedied the defects which he took the liberty of stating.

Lord REDESDALE suggested that it would be more in accordance with the precedents of the house to refer the bill back to the select committee.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY consented to refer it to a select committee.

The Earl of DERBY said he had no objection to this arrangement, though he did not know whether he should be able to attend the committee himself. He would move that the Earl of Shaftesbury and the Archbishop of Canterbury should be on the committee.

Lord BROUGHAM rejoiced in this bill, as following up to its full consequences the act of 1812, and hoped

before long to erase every remnant of those bad laws which were passed in the worst of times, and under the pressure of difficulties that no longer existed, and many of which were not expunged until 1846 by Lord Lyndhurst.

The bill was then ordered to be referred again to the select committee, the Earl of Shaftesbury consenting to be a member of that committee.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S EXPLANATION.

On the motion for proceeding with the orders of the day, on Monday,

Lord J. RUSSELL (who spoke from the back ministerial bench), adverted to the resolution of which Sir E. B. Lytton had given notice, and announced the fact of his own resignation, which he added Her Majesty had been graciously pleased to accept, and the seals of the Colonial department consequently remained in his hands only until his successor could be appointed. The circumstances which had led to that result, he observed, were derived from the Vienna Conference, and had been made the subject of so many malicious misrepresentations as to demand a categorical examination and reply. Lord John then recapitulated the proceedings at the last meetings of the plenipotentiaries at Vienna, and of the Cabinet Councils held in London subsequently. His own prepossession, he declared, had from the beginning been adverse to the plan of adjustment on the principle of counterpoise; but his bias on that subject had, he confessed, been reversed by the discovery, made on the last day of his residence in Vienna, that the Austrian Government were willing upon that basis to propose an ultimatum to Russia under a promise of co-operating actively in the contest waged by the Western Powers against the aggression of Russia in case of its rejection by the Czar. Subsequently, he stated, it appeared that Austria had withdrawn from that position, declaring that even the repudiation of her proposal would not be considered a *casus belli*. On that intimation, which transpired only on the 18th of May, the British Government recognised the inutility of further negotiations, and communicated that conclusion to Lord Westmoreland. In this decision he himself concurred; and it was under these circumstances that he spoke unreservedly in support of the vigorous prosecution of the war while the motion brought forward by Mr. Disraeli was under discussion; and, although that speech had been the topic for much animadversion, he contended that his expressions on that occasion were both justifiable and consistent. Assigning the necessity of his own resignation to a wrong impression both in Parliament and among the public, he declared that with his present position he was quite contented; towards his late fellow-ministers he entertained feelings of the most perfect cordiality; and for the few false friends who had fallen away the moment that his fortunes appeared darkened he could acknowledge no other sentiment than contempt. Whatever the result of the motion to be proposed by the member for Hertfordshire, he submitted that his own political career had been productive of some utility to the cause of liberty, was not altogether inglorious, and was certainly inspired throughout by a sincere and conscientious sense of public duty.

Sir E. B. LYTTON reviewed the conduct of the noble lord with relation both to the previous and the existing Government, as well as in the Vienna Conference, contending that it bore out his resolution, which set forth that the confidence of the country in the Ministry was forfeited by the retention of the Colonial Secretary among the advisers of the Crown. Lord John Russell, he contended, had pledged himself to accept the principle of naval counterpoise, which was repudiated by the Government generally, and by the country unanimously; and nevertheless had beguiled the public by a speech advocating the vigorous prosecution of a war which he must actually have believed to be unnecessary. This speech he characterised as evasive and disingenuous, and argued that it sufficed to destroy all reliance either in the speaker himself or the colleagues who countenanced and recognised him. The stigma of insincerity had reached every member of the administration, and resulted in a degree of feebleness in the executive which was fraught with discredit and peril to the country. Neither the resignation of the Colonial Secretary, nor the papers lately published respecting the Conference, had diminished his conviction that Lord Palmerston and his Government had deserved to lose the confidence of the country. Adverting to the European aspect of the question, he contended that the Austrian alliance was little worth the sacrifices that had been vainly made to secure it. Returning to the point immediately before the house, he remarked that the retirement of Lord John Russell, though it had not cancelled his errors, or retrieved the loss of credit and the disparagement to their integrity on the part of the whole administration, had so far accomplished the object of the resolution which he himself proposed as to justify its withdrawal, and this step he expressed his intention of adopting.

Mr. BOUVIERIE, on the part of himself and some other colleagues in the Ministry, denied the charge that they had insisted on the resignation of Lord John Russell. He felt nothing but admiration for the conduct and career of the noble lord; but had indeed distinctly consented to convey to him, in a spirit of true friendship, the impression arrived at by a large section of their common supporters, that the motion, censuring his proceedings at Vienna, could not be successfully resisted.

Lord PALMERSTON was astonished to find the assumption of Ministerial discordance or insincerity still maintained in the face of the positive declaration of Lord John Russell in favour of the energetic prosecution of the war. He asserted, in reply to a doubt expressed by Sir E. B. Lytton, that Lord Clarendon had enunciated the opinions of the united

Cabinet in his despatches to Vienna. Respecting the retirement of his noble colleague, the Prime Minister declared that he had never required that sacrifice for the purpose of averting a storm. He had left the matter entirely to the discretion of Lord J. Russell, having throughout proclaimed his readiness to meet the charge brought forward by the member for Hertfordshire, whom, in conclusion, he complimented for discretion in withdrawing his untenable proposition.

Mr. DISRAELI charged Lord Palmerston with having met a serious question in a spirit of bluster and levity. Insisting upon the gravity of the issue now presented, he reviewed the speeches and conduct of Lord John Russell through the two last Sessions of Parliament, and enlarged upon the tendencies to concealment and ambiguity which were displayed. The policy of the administration was still involved in doubt, and Parliament was bound to elucidate the mystery. After commenting upon the inconsistencies of Lord J. Russell, and the ambiguities in the language of the Government, he reverted to the tone adopted by Lord Palmerston, and inquired whether or no it was a fact that there had been a general understanding between the Governments of England and France that the terms in question would be accepted, and that this was communicated to Lord John Russell. [Lord Palmerston said, "No."] If the Parliament lasted six weeks, he believed this statement would be received by a majority of the House as authentic.

Mr. ROEBUCK said, Lord J. Russell had led the House to adopt an opinion which gave Lord Palmerston a large majority, and had induced him (Mr. Roebuck) to vote in a particular way. He had practised a deceit upon him, and Lord Palmerston had concurred in it. He wanted to know the traitors now in the Cabinet. Lord John had not, in his opinion, done his duty to the House, to the country, and to his own honour.

Sir G. GREY, who had been named by Mr. Roebuck, declined to answer an interrogatory put to him without a shadow of ground. The papers before the House showed, he said, what had been the opinion of the Cabinet on the subject of the proposition of Austria, and, as a member of the Cabinet, he was bound by that opinion. The Government had come to the unanimous conclusion that their duty to the country required that the proposition should be rejected, and the despatch of Lord Clarendon was communicated to every member of the Cabinet before it was sent.

Mr. GLADSTONE observed it was plain that, as the House had debated the subject of the negotiations with most imperfect information, there must be an early opportunity given for returning to it. The papers recently laid on the table raised some questions respecting which it was desirable that the Government should afford information, with regard to the rules applicable to papers meant to be made the foundation of debate and decision. He pointed out various other matters in which explanation was needed, expressing a doubt whether the Government had observed the relations they owed to the House.

The motion for postponing the orders of the day till after the notice of motion given by Sir B. Lytton was then withdrawn, and the House proceeded to the orders of the day.

DISSENTERS' MARRIAGES BILL.

On the order of the day for the further proceeding on the third reading of this bill, on Monday.

Mr. CHERTHAM moved to leave out clause 3 and insert a clause providing that the notice of the intended marriage shall be suspended in the office of the superintendent registrar during twenty-one successive days before the solemnisation of such marriage.

Mr. COWPER opposed the amendment, on the ground that the registrar's office was not a sufficiently public place.

Mr. CHERTHAM persisted in his motion, and after some remarks from Mr. HENLEY, it was agreed to by Sir GEORGE GREY, and the clause was added.

Some other slight amendments were made, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lord LYNCHURST said, that, with regard to the bill for the Abolition of the Oath of Abjuration, which stood for second reading on Tuesday next, he had been so strongly urged not only by the opponents of the bill, but also in a quarter from which he had anticipated the most efficient support, not to proceed further with it this session, that he felt compelled to yield to the pressure, and should for the present withdraw the bill.

—Lord Brougham's Religious Worship Registration Bill passed through committee in the Lords on Thursday. The noble lord, in describing its provisions, said that it was intended to remedy the anomalous state of things caused by the Bishop of Salisbury's Act of 1852. That act transferred the duty of certifying or licensing places of religious worship from the bishop, archdeacon, or sessions, to the Registrar-General and his deputies; while at the same time it provided that the certificate of the registrar should have the same effect as that of the bishop, archdeacon, or sessions, which was declared "null and void" in a previous part of the act. No fewer than 6,516 chapels have been registered and certified by certificates declared to be null and void! He desired to remedy that state of things.

On Wednesday, Mr. WALPOLE moved that Baron Rothschild be allowed to be heard by his counsel and agents before the committee now examining into the validity of his seat. The motion was, after some discussion, agreed to.

On Friday, in the course of a reply to some inquiries made by Colonel KNOX, Lord PALMERSTON stated that it was not the intention of the Government to resort to the ballot for recruiting the militia, but to

continue voluntary enlistment, at all events until actual necessity should arise.

The Select Committee on the office of Speaker of the House of Commons have framed a bill and a new standing order, intended to provide for the inconvenience which may occasionally arise from the Speaker's absence. The bill simply provides for the validity of the proceedings taken by the Deputy-Speaker,—to be the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. The Deputy-Speaker is to have no power of appointing to an office except for such time as he shall continue to be a Deputy-Speaker.

In reply to Lord MONTEAGLE, the Earl of GRANVILLE stated that the guarantee of the new Turkish Loan by England and France would be a joint guarantee of the whole amount of 5,000,000*l.*

Replying to Mr. MOFFATT, Lord PALMERSTON remarked that the department of the Post-office was essentially connected with the Administration rather than the revenue. It was, accordingly, not considered expedient to dissociate the office of Postmaster-General from the political system of the Government of the country.

The House of Commons, on Monday, went into committee on the Stage Carriage Duties, &c., Bill, and passed the five clauses relating to the mileage duty on omnibuses and hackney carriages. The succeeding clauses, which imposed stamp duties on certain instruments required by building societies, were withdrawn by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who proposed that the subject should be investigated next session by a select committee.

Mr. Blackburn's Schools (Scotland) Bill has been thrown out by 84 to 63 votes.

The Solicitor-General for Ireland has obtained leave to bring in a bill to alter the constitution and procedure, and diminish the expense of proceedings in the Court of Chancery in Ireland, and to discontinue the Incumbered Estates court.

In reply to Mr. H. HERBERT, Lord PALMERSTON said that General Guyon was now at Constantinople, and that it would give great pleasure to Her Majesty's Government, if circumstances should lead to the re-employment of that gallant officer in some important position in the Turkish army.

Colonel KNOX asked, whether at any time during the recent negotiations a subsidy to the Austrian Government was ever entertained by the Government of this country? Lord PALMERSTON: No, Sir, never. ("Hear," and laughter.)

THE VIENNA CONFERENCES AND THE AUSTRIAN PROPOSITION.

The despatches relative to the last series of negotiations at Vienna, promised by Lord Palmerston, were issued on Saturday. They comprise twenty-two letters passing between Lord Clarendon, on one side, and Lord John Russell or Lord Westmorland, on the other, respecting communications direct with Count Buol, in Vienna, or with Count Colloredo, the Austrian Ambassador, in London. On the 3rd April, Lord Clarendon relates to Lord John Russell a communication from Count Buol, read by Count Colloredo, intimating that Austria, not at present engaged in hostilities, would have no sufficient motive to declare war against Russia, if the sole obstacle to peace were the refusal of that Power to consent to the direct limitation of her naval forces in the Black Sea. Count Buol thinks that a practical solution of the question must now be found in "the system of counterpoise," the fundamental principle of which would be in reciprocal engagements between Russia and Turkey not to maintain more than an equal number of ships in the Black Sea. Count Buol glanced at the contingency of Russia's maintaining in the Black Sea a larger fleet than could be required for defence, as a possible but future provocative for maintaining the equipoise by introducing into that sea the war-ships of Powers friendly to Turkey.

Such a state of things would, Count Buol thinks, be little agreeable to Russia; and it is by strongly supporting this argument, that it may be possible to convince Russia that it is more for her own interest to prefer either a direct or indirect system of limitation. Lord Clarendon told Count Colloredo that he had listened to Count Buol's despatch with equal surprise as concern, as it was nothing short of an announcement that Austria would not adhere to the Treaty of December 2, if the Western Powers persisted in carrying the third basis into effect, for Count Buol must be aware that his proposed system of counterpoise was both inadequate and impracticable.

In another despatch Lord Clarendon reminded Lord John Russell of the agreement come to at a meeting in London, on the 30th March, attended by M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the French Ambassador, Lord Palmerston, Lord Lansdowne, and Lord Clarendon; at which it was agreed to make an alternative demand upon Russia—first, for the neutralisation of the Black Sea, by excluding all war-ships, and by certain other conditions; or, secondly, limitation—Russia and Turkey each to maintain four sail of the line, four frigates, and a proportionate number of light vessels for the police of those seas. The next despatch relates how the Plenipotentiaries of the Western Powers had their first interview with Count Buol on the 9th April. He received them in a very formal manner; thought that Russia would not accept the neutralisation, nor the limitation; nor would Austria go to war on the third point, on account of the refusal of Russia to limit her naval force in the Black Sea. Following up a remonstrance, for such it was, of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, Lord John Russell showed how a contest without the aid of Austria, though victorious, must be prolonged; how the plan of counterpoise must be ineffectual, unless fleets were maintained which would keep Europe in the perpetual ferment of preparation for war; and how Austria had allowed division after division to be taken from Bessarabia to the Crimea, without attempting

any diversion in our favour. "This," observes Lord John, at the close of his despatch, "has been, in my opinion, an attempt on the part of Austria to induce the Western Powers to relinquish their proposals on the third point; as such it has entirely failed." Another conversation followed on the 14th; the Turkish Plenipotentiaries assisting. At this meeting, both M. Drouyn de Lhuys and Lord J. Russell asked that the neutralisation or limitation proposals should be made a *casus belli*. Count Buol positively declined; but he declared that if Russia were to refuse to guarantee the integrity of Turkey it would be a *casus belli* for Austria. Lord John's language, on the 9th, was entirely approved by his Government. "The opinions of Her Majesty's Government," says Lord Clarendon, "could not have been more faithfully represented, or more ably expressed."

Austria, said Lord John, in a despatch on the 16th April, will not support any demand for cession of territory; and to smooth difficulties he suggested a modified form of the limitation plan. Lord Clarendon replied thus:—

We think that the limitation of the Russian fleet should be absolute, and that it would be made too conditional by the plan you wish to propose. We must avoid as much as possible the system of counterpoise, the objections to which you have explained fully to the Austrian Government.

In the relation of a meeting on the 17th, Lord John remarks:—

There had been an anxious feeling at the result of our former meeting. The position on both sides appeared to be uneasy, though much more on the side of Austria than on ours."

The present meeting was conciliatory, and Count Buol came out with a plan of general understanding; Austria to propose, first of all, the London limitation plan, then a limitation of Russian and Turkish forces to the scale of the Russian fleet before the war; and, in the case of the failure of both those, a general engagement to respect the integrity of the Turkish empire, and a separate treaty with Austria, that if Russia should increase her naval force in the Black Sea beyond the number maintained by her in 1853, it should be a *casus belli* for the contracting Powers. We take up the story in Lord John's own words—

M. Drouyn de Lhuys called upon me in the evening, and we drew up together a rough outline of the proposals to be made. It will be seen that, supposing the second proposition to be rejected as well as the first, the value of the third depends on three things—

1. Guarantee by all the contracting Powers of the territory of Turkey.

2. A system of counterpoise in the Black Sea.

3. The limitation of the Russian force in the Black Sea to the number of ships maintained before the war, under pain of war with the Allies.

The value of this last article consists in the maintenance of the alliance directed against Russia. I confess it appears to me, that if this third system can be made an ultimatum by Austria, it ought to be accepted by the Western Powers. In saying this, I may appear to contradict my former opinions. But in fact I do not retract those opinions. The system of limitation I believe to be far better than that of counterpoise. But the question is between an imperfect security for Turkey and for Europe, and the continuance of the war. Should the Government of Her Majesty, in concert with that of France, be of opinion that such a peace can be accepted, they will instruct Lord Westmorland accordingly. If not, I hope to be allowed to be heard personally before a final decision is made.

In a letter to the Earl of Westmorland, on the 8th May, Lord Clarendon states the opinion of the English Government on the Austrian proposal, as explained in the notes of Lord John Russell and M. Drouyn de Lhuys and the despatches of Count Buol. The Government, he said, "desired peace, but they would prefer the continuation of the war to a peace that would not be honourable nor likely to last." And he showed that the Austrian plan would not effectually secure the objects demanded by the Western Powers. Lord Clarendon reminded Count Colloredo that Austria was "pledged to put an end to the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea," and that she had agreed in declaring the naval power of Russia before the war to be "a standing menace to Europe." He stated "that Her Majesty's Government could not attach much practical value to the engagement of Austria, to make, at some future period, a *casus belli* of the increase of the Russian fleet beyond a given amount, for she had already declared that it was beneath her dignity to discuss numbers." And he again, in the name of France and England, invited Austria, in fulfilment of her engagements, to concert with them the measures for giving immediate effect to the treaty of December 2.

The remaining despatches consist chiefly of arguments, expounded on both sides, without any further progress whatever. In the latest despatch, on the 13th June, we find Lord Clarendon noting Austria's professions to perform her duty on proper occasion, and her expression of wishes for the success of the Western Powers; while he continues to remark the forfeiture of Austrian pledges, and the risk which Austria runs in altering her position towards the Allies.

On Sunday last, about half-past one in the morning, John Oakley, a workman in the Imperial Gas Works, Fulham, while examining a steam-engine on the premises, fancied he perceived a large bundle, but, upon closer inspection, he found that it was a female dreadfully mutilated. She was immediately extricated, and conveyed to St. George's Hospital, where she expired a few hours afterwards, having remained insensible to the time of her death. The inquest will be postponed for a few days for the purpose of making inquiries preliminary to a full investigation of the whole affair.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE BEER BILL.

The Select Committee on the Sale of Beer Bill met twice during last week. On Tuesday, the Hon. Mr. Norton, the magistrate of Lambeth Police-court, was the first witness examined. His own opinion was, that the old law for shutting up those houses until one on Sunday morning was a good law, and ought to be maintained; but he thought the object of keeping the Sabbath sacred would be more fully answered by allowing them to be open from one to three, and then permitting them to re-open again at five, without any further restriction. Mr. Long, the magistrate of Marylebone Police-court, said he would open the public-houses on Sunday from one until twelve o'clock, but not all night. He had no doubt that closing them at twelve contributed to the good order of the town. Mr. Taylor, the clerk to the Westminster Police-court, stated that, since the Beer Act passed, cases of drunkenness at that court had rather diminished. —On Thursday, Mr. Trail, magistrate at Greenwich and Woolwich Police-courts, was the first witness. He thought the old act of Parliament which closed the houses from twelve on Saturday night to Sunday at noon had been most beneficial in its operation. That benefit had arisen from the diminution of the opportunities for drunkenness. Those hours were a very reasonable restriction. He thought that houses should be open from one on the Sunday until eleven at night. He did not object to any restriction. He objected altogether to so many openings and closings of houses on Sunday. Mr. Paynter, magistrate of Wandsworth Police-court, thought the present act materially interfered with the comforts of the working-classes, and particularly by the closing of the houses from five to six, as many persons who had no families had no place to go to. Sir R. Mayne said he had returns for drunkenness made out for a district of fifteen miles round Charing-cross for the six months from January to June, 1854, and from January to June, 1855. The whole number during the period in 1854, was 13,814; while, for the corresponding period in the present year, it was 12,333, making a diminution of 1,500. The number in the hands of the police on Monday mornings for 1854, were 3,224, while for the present year they were 2,078, showing a diminution of 1,200. The cases of drunkenness on Tuesday mornings brought forward by the police were, for the period he had stated in 1854, 2,542; while for the corresponding period of 1855, they were 2,441, showing a small diminution. Mr. Yardley, magistrate at the Thames Police-court, thought the less legislation there was upon the matter the better; and if this was a new question, he thought they would be better without legislation at all. Taking the good derived from it with the inconvenience to the public, and counterbalancing them, he thought, on the whole, the act was to be lamented. He believed that it seriously interfered with the convenience of the people.

Postscript.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.
THE WAR.

Last night's *Gazette* contains despatches from Captain Yelverton, of the Arrogant, detailing the destruction of the well-constructed fort of Svartholm and the accidental burning on the following night of the town of Lovisa. The barracks and Government stores had been previously destroyed. In another despatch, Captain Story, of the Harrier, describes the destruction of forty-seven ships, varying from 700 to 200 tons, altogether about 20,000 tons of shipping, in the anchorage near Nystadt, by the boats of the Harrier. There were no casualties. One barque of 450 tons was brought off as a prize.

A letter from the fleet off Cronstadt, dated July 9, says that the infernal machines on the north side are now all picked up, but those laid down in the south entrance are much larger, and may prove destructive to a small vessel coming in contact with them. On the 6th, the first shot was fired on Cronstadt by a boat fitted by Captain Codrington, of the Royal George. She is one of the wood boats that has been lately taken with a 32-pounder gun slung amidships. She was towed in 4,800 yards from the new earthwork, and fired four shots, all of which reached the shore. The enemy returned the fire, but their shot fell about 200 yards short, and the boats returned.

Amongst the Russian officers wounded on the 18th of June at Sebastopol is Major-General Todleben, who was badly injured by a rifle ball in the calf of his leg. This is the officer who planned and executed the defences of Sebastopol. Last autumn, before the commencement of the siege of Sebastopol, Todleben was only a simple captain of engineers.

A telegraphic despatch dated Vienna, 15th, published by the *Patrie*, states that fresh dissensions between the Emperor Alexander and his brother, the Grand Duke Constantine, were spoken of, and that the Prince of Prussia's visit to St Petersburg was attributable to these dissensions.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, yesterday, various bills were advanced through a stage of progress. Among others the Raglan Annuities Bill was read a second time. Their lordships adjourned at a quarter-past six o'clock.

In the Commons, at the morning sitting, the Public

Health Bill was withdrawn, Sir B. Hall announcing his intention of proposing to pass a bill continuing the powers of the existing Board of Health for another year.

The Metropolitan Buildings Bill afterwards went through committee.

In the evening the report of the committee on the City of London writ was brought up by Mr. Walpole. They expressed their opinion that Baron Rothschild had entered into no contract under which, by the rules of Parliament, his seat would have become forfeited.

MR. ROEBUCK'S VOTE OF CENSURE.

Mr. ROEBUCK moved the following resolution:—

That this House, deeply lamenting the sufferings of our army during the winter campaign in the Crimea, and coinciding with the resolution of their committee, that the conduct of the Administration was the first and chief cause of the calamities which befel that army, do hereby visit with severe reprobation every member of that Cabinet whose counsels led to such disastrous results.

The conclusion to which his resolution pointed had, he said, been based upon the evidence collected by the Sebastopol Inquiry Committee; and, in answer to the plea that the Ministers chiefly implicated in the failure and misconduct of the past campaign had already retired from the Government, contended that many of the subordinate members of the Administration still remained who had given their voices to the policy of the Cabinet, having nothing else to give, and whose insignificance ought not to shield them from deserved censure. Analysing the testimony produced before the committee, he remarked that Lord Raglan, on whose eminent services he passed a high eulogium, had disclaimed all concurrence in the project for the invasion of the Crimea, for which the whole responsibility devolved on the home Government, who had, he believed, ordered the expedition without any reliable information as to the strength of the enemy, or due preparation for the supply and reinforcement of our own army. On this point the honourable member cited many passages from the report of the commissioners, and proceeded to mark that during the months while preparations were neglected, and disasters were impending, the Ministers had departed upon tours of relaxation, and never assembled in Cabinet Council from August to October. In making provision for the army, all the discoveries of modern science for military, social, or medical improvement, had been ignored. The *laches* lay with the Ministry then in power, and constituted a dereliction of duty which the British public viewed with indignant condemnation. All the members of the Administration were equally guilty, and it would be a perversion of justice if any one of them escaped punishment. Some had no doubt been already punished, but those, he believed, were the very Ministers who had most conscientiously endeavoured to perform their duty.

The motion was seconded by Mr. HADFIELD.

General PEEL moved as an amendment the "previous question."

Lord R. CREIL seconded the amendment, contending that the resolution which was now proposed referred to a long past course of action, and a Ministry which had ceased to exist.

Colonel ADAIR regretted that the forms of the House prevented him from bringing forward an amendment of which he had given notice, and which he declared had been prepared in perfect independence of all Ministerial influences. Mr. CONOLLY should vote against Ministers. Mr. LOWE reprobated the attempt to fix a stigma personally upon every member of the late Ministry, which would subject them to a political ostracism, commenting upon the difficulties which such a principle, if carried out, would throw in the way of all future ministerial combinations. The Marquis of GRANBY should vote for the amendment, not wishing to weaken the hands of the Executive Government. Mr. J. G. PHILLIMORE contended that it was absurd and unconstitutional to make the whole body of the present Cabinet responsible for all the past acts of every individual Minister. Mr. GORDON and Sir J. WALSH took similar ground.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM, regretting the prolonged silence of the Ministry, contended that in founding his present resolution on the evidence before the committee, Mr. Roebuck had in many points perverted or exaggerated its import. He could not, at the same time, adopt an amendment which placed no decision on record, and should therefore vote a negative to the "previous question," with the view of obtaining a direct aye or no upon the motion of censure against the Government to which he had belonged.

Lord SEYMOUR, as member of the Sebastopol Committee, said, that the great object of the inquiry was, he believed, rather to suggest warning for the future than punishment for the past, and on this ground he objected to the motion before the House. Sir J. PAKINGTON was himself prepared, though reluctantly, to accept the resolution, believing that the nation was in peril, and that no scruples of delicacy should prevent the House from expressing its sense of the negligence and incompetence of the Government.

Sir C. WOOD said that Ministers felt that the evidence collected by the Sebastopol Inquiry Committee was incomplete, and had not therefore proposed an absolute negative to Mr. Roebuck's proposition, but did not the less challenge the verdict of the Legislature on their own conduct. He accepted his share of responsibility for the Crimean expedition, of which he fully approved, remarking that the censures pronounced against it were prompted solely by the accident that it had not, as yet, been successful. Proceeding to remark upon the reiterated attacks made against the Government, Sir Charles noticed the shifting character of the motions that were presented, and the curious selection of victims for successive sacrifice.

On the motion of Mr. GASKELL, the debate was then adjourned until Thursday.

THE MAYNOOTH ENDOWMENT.

The order of the day for resuming the debate on Maynooth College having been moved, Mr. SPOONER proposed to take an immediate decision of the House on the question, which, he remarked, was merely whether leave should be given to bring in a bill.

Mr. FAGAN objected to divide without further discussion, and moved the adjournment of the debate. On a division there appeared for adjourning the debate, 97; against, 88; majority, 9.

Mr. KIRK then moved that the debate should be adjourned for three months.

The House again divided, when the motion was carried by a majority of 93 ayes to 90 noes. Mr. Spooner's motion is consequently lost.

The House adjourned at half-past one.

COMMITTEE ON THE BEER ACT.

The Select Committee on the Beer Act re-assembled yesterday. Mr. Elliott, police magistrate of Lambeth, Mr. A. Beckett, magistrate of Southwark police-court, Mr. D. W. Harvey, Chief Commissioner of the City Police, and Alderman Sir R. Carden, City magistrate, were examined. Mr. Elliott said that the operations of the act most distinctly reduced the amount of cases on Mondays, though not on Tuesdays. He had not had any complaints as to its working. Mr. A. Beckett thought the act had diminished drunkenness, particularly in cases brought up on the Monday, but not so much on Tuesday. It acted inconveniently both on the middle and working classes. He had heard more complaints about the Sunday closing from the middle than from the working classes. Mr. D. Whittle Harvey, Chief Commissioner of the City Police, gave, as regarded the City of London, the result of the working of the act for eleven months preceding, and for eleven months during its operation. The number of cases taken in charge during the first period was 2,817, and during the latter, 2,809, making a difference of eight only since the passing of the act. (A laugh.) From returns he had caused to be made out, drunkenness in the City was much about the same in one year as in another. In 1848, the number of cases was 3,113; in 1852, 2,992; and in 1854, 2,975. His opinion was that if public-houses under certain regulations were perfectly free during the whole of Sundays, the inconvenience would not be very great. He did not see why they should shut up the public-houses all day on Sundays, more than many other sorts of houses. Sir R. Carden thought that closing on Sundays at ten o'clock p.m. was a great public benefit, and it would be a disadvantage to extend the time until eleven o'clock on Sundays. He believed that since the passing of the act there had been fewer drunken cases brought before the City magistrates on Monday than before its passing. He did not think that the public in general would be inconvenienced if the public houses were closed during the whole of Sunday. (Cries of "Oh," and sensation among the audience.) The effect of the system had been tried in Scotland, and it had worked very beneficially in Edinburgh and Glasgow. Mr. Broughton, police magistrate at Marylebone, was of opinion that the act contained within it the seeds of mischief, and was calculated to increase the rankling that existed in the minds of the lower classes. Mr. Coombe, of Southwark police-court, was of opinion with Mr. Broughton, as to the hours on Sunday. The committee adjourned to to-morrow (Thursday).

Yesterday, the Princess Marcelline Czartorysky, niece to the celebrated Prince and an accomplished pianist, gave a concert at the mansion of the Marquis of Breadalbane, who has lately accepted the office of President of the Literary Society of the Friends of Poland, in Park-lane, in aid of the benevolent fund of that society. The Gothic hall was crowded with a fashionable audience, admitted at 2l. per ticket. The Princess herself took a principal part in the concert, and several of our most eminent performers gave their gratuitous assistance. The Princess Czartorysky played three times.

The commissioners appointed to inquire into the conduct of the police during the late riots in Hyde-park held their first sitting yesterday in the Court of Exchequer at Westminster. The commissioners are, the Right Hon. J. S. Wortley, Recorder of London; Mr. Armstrong, Q. C., Recorder of Manchester; and Mr. Henderson, Recorder of Liverpool. Mr. Ellis appeared for the police, Mr. Mitchell for Mr. Mair, one of the petitioners. Several persons gave evidence as to the violence of the police, on Sunday, the 1st instant. Mr. Wortley said that many poor persons were anxious to give evidence, but could not afford to pay for professional services. He should lay the matter before the Home Secretary. Mr. Mitchell said unless something of the kind was done, one-tenth of the cases would not be brought before the commission. At four o'clock the commission adjourned until to-morrow (this day) at eleven o'clock.

The number of deaths in London last week is about 100 below the corrected average of the last ten years.

CORN-EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, Wednesday, July 18.

The wheat trade is gradually assuming a firmer tone, and needy buyers must to-day submit to increased rates from Monday last. In spring corn not any alteration.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat, English, 690 qrs; foreign, 5,770 qrs. Barley, English, 10 qrs.; foreign, 2,940 qrs. Oats, English, 40 qrs.; Irish, 2,485 qrs; foreign, 9,360 qrs. Flour, English, 380 qrs.; Irish —; foreign, 4,810 sacks — barrels.

Subscriptions and Advertisements for the NONCONFORMIST, with Post-office Orders, payable at the General Post-office, should be addressed to the Publisher, Mr. WILLIAM FREEMAN, 69, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * We take this opportunity of informing our friends that our publisher has made arrangements to have the *Nonconformist* on sale at every railway station in the kingdom where newspapers are usually sold.

The letter on the Medical Registration Bill is in type, but excluded by the pressure of other matter. The same reason—want of space—has prevented us making use of the communication our Stonehouse correspondent has obligingly sent us.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1855.

SUMMARY.

THE apprehended ministerial crisis has been averted by the alacrity of Lord John Russell to evade the heaviest penalty of political failure, the readiness of his colleagues to immolate him to their own interests, and the absolute refusal of subordinates to await destruction. The story of Lord John's eagerness, of the Premier's reluctance, and of Mr. Bouverie's friendship, will be found in their proper places. The moral of the story is—the more desperately a Minister has involved his country in dishonour and disaster, the more assured may he be of virtual immunity; since he must have accomplices sufficiently numerous to cover his flight in order to the concealment of their own guilt.

The events immediately connected with the war may be briefly summed up. Time has become increasingly precious in the Crimea, and so it is felt on both sides. While the Allies are pushing forward their approaches to the Malakhoff and Redan batteries with ceaseless activity—the renewed bombardment of the latter by the English having been apparently undertaken to facilitate these operations—the Emperor of Russia is straining every nerve to pour immense reinforcements, chiefly from Poland, into the Crimea. We cannot now hope that the great fortress will be completely invested. But the point of immediate interest is—can the Russian batteries hold their assailants at bay for another month or six weeks, when their forces will have been largely augmented? The most probable response must be in the affirmative. In Armenia, a well-disciplined Russian army has shut up the ill-conditioned Turks in Kars, and if the latter hold out, or are able to make good their retreat upon Erzeroum, it will be owing rather to the natural strength of that fortified town and the energy of General Williams than to Moslem heroism. From the Baltic we learn that detachments from our fleet are committing great ravages along the coast, destroying forts and burning shipping with terrible effect. Thus, the boats of one war steamer burnt or scuttled some 20,000 tons of shipping off Nystadt. The fleet off Cronstadt is said to be about bombarding Revel. It leaves the vicinity of the great Russian arsenal in the north, having accomplished two things—taken up a number of infernal machines, and succeeded in firing a few shot on to the island from a gun-boat, at a range of about 5,000 yards, or over three miles.

"No alliance with Austria—no Four Points"—was Mr. Disraeli's antithetical party cry some weeks ago. The course of events has rendered it effete. Lord John Russell's diplomatic blundering has given Austria a plausible excuse for breaking from the Western Alliance. In a despatch to the Frankfort Diet, it is true, she announces that "the bonds of alliance continue to subsist," that she still adheres to "the four guarantee points," "will equally persist for the future in placing Turkey under a general and efficacious guarantee," and that "her troops will remain in the Principalities until the conclusion of peace;" but she will change the position of her troops—that is, reduce them. The actual result of her new position is the withdrawal in the mass of the Russian forces on the Gallician frontier. Meanwhile, it appears that the French Government has issued a circular, stating that it does not any longer consider itself bound to the four points, all attempts to get them accepted by Russia having failed; and that, consequently, it has resolved to impose such conditions of peace as might be suggested by the results of the war. Count Buol, in acknowledging the receipt of this communication, expresses a fear that under such circumstances there is no hope for a speedy re-establishment of peace. Yet it seems that the attempt to gain over Austria to the cause of the Allies is not yet

abandoned. It is said that an arrangement has been submitted to the Governments interested, that the Danubian Principalities shall be made over to Austria, as compensation for the transfer of a portion of Lombardy to the Duke of Parma, the States of Parma and Placenza to be given to Sardinia, in consequence of her active and efficient co-operation with the Allies.

Our financial prospects in connexion with the war are not promising. We are to have supplementary estimates for the army and navy before the session closes, which, it is hoped, will not exceed three or four millions. As in the budget the Chancellor of the Exchequer provided for three millions by way of a vote credit and three millions margin, we are not threatened with further taxation at present, though an increased issue of Exchequer bills may become necessary before the close of the year. Then our Government have just, jointly with France, guaranteed a loan of 5,000,000*l.* to Turkey, which like the Sardinia loan, may be expected to be reimbursed at the Greek Kalends. The new French loan of 750,000,000 francs shows the pressure of the war upon our Ally.

These increased and increasing burdens upon the national resources, invest with additional importance the prospects of the coming harvest. Thus far there is every cause for congratulation and thankfulness. The rains of the last few days are believed to have done but little damage to the ripening wheat; while looking at the crops in general, for the most part needing moisture, there has been a maximum of good, with a minimum of harm. Should fine ripening weather prevail for the next few weeks, a splendid harvest may be anticipated. Indeed, there is a promise of plenty. From all parts of the Continent where the wheat crop failed last year the report is most gratifying. In Ireland, for the first time since 1847, the middle of July has passed without the slightest sign of blight or disease of any kind in the potato. Some of the American States have already harvested their wheat. In the great western plains more land has been in seed there than ever before (owing to the great failure last year), and reports say that the yield per acre has never been surpassed. The more northern crops promise equally well. If, therefore, by any untoward change in the weather, our own wheat harvest should be jeopardised or limited, we have the assurance that the abundance of Europe and America will prevent any danger of high prices in the staple of our food.

The Lords are still waiting on the tardy—or rather distracted—Commons, to begin the winding-up work of the session. They have induced Lord Lyndhurst to withdraw the Oaths of Abjuration Bill, by which he designed to let in the Jew by widening the door to the Catholic—permitted Lord Shaftesbury to re-introduce his Religious Worship Bill, the Bishops being a little intimidated by the out-speaking at Freemasons' Tavern—and are forwarding to its last stage the measure by which Lord Brougham quietly repairs the enormous slit in legislation for the relief of Dissenters; 6,516 chapels having been discovered to have been improperly registered, and all marriages therein, with the fruits thereof, illegitimate! In an interval of these useful but not arduous labours, their lordships have conversed on the condition of Madras ryots, and received from Lord Granville a promise of its amelioration.

The committee on the City of London writ have disappointed expectations of an episodic election, by reporting that Baron Rothschild's contract with Government is not of a nature to disqualify him for the seat on which he is not allowed to sit. Mr. Berkeley's committee on the operation of the Sunday Sale of Beer Act has taken the evidence of the London police magistrates, of Alderman Carden and of Mr. D. W. Harvey. The Commission of Inquiry into the conduct of the police in Hyde-park, have also opened their court, and, without attracting crowded audiences, elicits some exciting evidence. The readiness of the people to abstain from annoyance, their demands being conceded, was shown by the restoration of the park on Sunday last to its wonted tranquil gaiety.

NOTES FROM THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE storm which was brewing in the House of Commons, and which assumed so threatening an aspect towards the Ministry, has passed away as rapidly as it arose. Lord John Russell was the Jonah of the ship, and he, yielding to the polite hint of some of the subordinate crew, having cast himself into the sea of political extinction, there was a speedy subsidence of the tempestuous commotion. It would have been unreasonable to expect that the calm should instantaneously follow this reluctant self-sacrifice. It was obvious to all that Lord John would have something to say—and, looking to the infirmities of human nature, the greatest masters of silence would not venture to anticipate that a number of speeches prepared with toil, would be wholly suppressed, merely because events had

rendered them inapposite. And so Monday night's discussion, which was to have determined the fate of the Palmerston Administration, and ushered in a dissolution of Parliament, was really little else than an exhibition of mutilated harangues—a gallery of *torsos*—admirable as an indication of what might have been but for intervening circumstances, but wholly devoid of practical and present use.

To begin at the beginning—there is a crowded House, which, at this period of the waning session, is a remarkable phenomenon. Not that the attendance of members is so full as we have seen it twice or thrice during the last few months—but, recollecting that we are now in the middle of July, the benches and galleries have an extraordinary number of occupants. Questions, more or less interesting, are being put to and answered by Ministers, amid a groundswell of animated conversation. These preliminaries are got through before five o'clock—when suddenly there is a general cry of "Order, order," and Lord John is seen upon his legs. He seems as cool and unmoved as usual, and has brushed up his outer man for the occasion. Has he donned that white waistcoat in token of his liberty from the trammels of office, or is it meant as a conspicuous flag of truce between the contending parties? This time, he has not retreated so far as the fourth bench, the centre of which is the chosen refuge of some half-dozen Whig ex-placemen. He is on the third bench immediately behind his noble friend the Premier. There is deep silence, and he proceeds.

What is he saying? Does he throw fresh light upon his conduct by a statement of any new facts? Does he plead guilty to an occasional moment of weakness, and ask that indulgent judgment which the erring owe one to another? Has reflection brought him to a consciousness that there is a naturalness in the dissatisfaction which has so widely prevailed regarding his recent course, and that, even if faultless in his own eyes, there must have been broad marks of apparent dishonour in his conduct to have misled so many of his own friends? Not at all. To his own mind everything seems straightforward and justifiable. He tells his own story as before, but in language more guarded. He amplifies the original picture, and throws into it a larger proportion of neutral tinting. But he does not seem to be aware that he has done anything deserving censure. He is satisfied with his position. He attributes it, not to his own double-dealing, but to the malice and treachery of *quondam* friends. Upon these he is severe, even to bitterness. But he recovers himself by reviewing with complacency his great services to the State, and he sits down a somewhat sadder, but a wiser man. His speech is listened to respectfully, but coldly. Certain parts of it are loudly cheered by a small band of friends, who try to compensate for their paucity of numbers by the strength of their vociferations. But, taken as a whole, the House seems to be of opinion, that its first impressions were correct, and that skilfully-arranged words cannot alter discreditable deeds.

Sir E. Bulwer Lytton rises. What for? To justify himself, he says, for having placed his notice of motion on the books. Does he not think Lord John's forced resignation sufficiently vindicatory of that proceeding? His first words are so put together, that although he does not expressly tell you as much, you can see clearly enough, as through a semi-transparent tissue, that he intends to withdraw his motion. From that moment the House ceases to take a practical interest in the discussion. Out of respect to the honourable baronet, the members try to hear him to the close of his speech, but not all of them with success. His brilliancy now, is that of fireworks let off in the day time. The display is very fine, but the season for it is over. There seems no necessity for searching the joints of Lord John's harness with polished shafts. He is already *hors de combat*. But the prince of modern fictionists cannot throw aside the points upon which he has bestowed such precious time and labour. Elegance and wit, however, fail to do their office. The attention of the House is languid. The honourable baronet's champagne is flat. He tries to enliven it with bitter sarcasms—but it will not go down with a zest. One member after another drops away, preferring dinner to mistimed rhetoric. Sir E. B. Lytton has evidently not increased his reputation for tact or statesmanship, by his conduct to-night.

See! Mr. Bouverie has risen, to explain his share in the transactions which have ousted Lord John Russell from the Cabinet. It was understood to be to him that the noble lord alluded, when he spoke of the falling away of his sunshine friends. He first denies the accuracy of the current newspaper version of his story. He goes on to deprecate his noble friend's censure, and to smother him with fulsome praises. And then, with matchless simplicity, and amid the uproarious laughter of the House, he explains how, refusing to be a party to voting against Lord

Johu, he merely undertook to be the mouthpiece of those subordinate members of the Government who objected to his continuance in office, and by so doing conceived himself to be discharging one of the most painful duties of sincere attachment. The amusement of the House is immoderate.

And now we have Lord Palmerston, who, seeing no foe before him, becomes elated. He knows nothing, and cares nothing, about the dignity of the situation. He crows with such a shrillness of tone as bespeaks his sense of relief that there is to be no fight after all. It is the courage and bravado of the street-urchin who, having got beyond reach of the policeman, turns round and throws stones at him. "Here I am," he says, in effect, "Who's afraid? Why don't you come on?" Never did exultant Premier sink himself so low? His boisterous "rhodomontade" disgusts his own supporters, who feel themselves involved, to some extent, in the discredit which his recklessness of official propriety is bringing upon constitutional government.

He is indignantly rebuked by Mr. Disraeli, who, thus far, carries the feeling of the House with him. The leader of the Opposition can scarcely conceal his vexation and disappointment at having been baulked of so near a chance of office, and therefore, he speaks extravagantly, and with even unwonted bitterness. But oh! how long he is! How laboured his manner! How vehement, yet how purposeless his oratory! The audience gets thin, and their spirit is gone—scarcely to be roused again even by the pungent speech of Mr. Roebuck, who tears Lord John's explanation to tatters with his plain-spoken, direct, and withering reproofs—and then, turning away from him as politically defunct, inquires who are his sympathisers still in the Cabinet, and what the sentiments of the Home Secretary, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the First Lord of the Admiralty? This pointed inquiry Sir George Grey refuses, of course, to answer; and so, after a calm episodic disquisition by Mr. Gladstone on the eager and unreasoning haste of the Cabinet in rejecting proposals of peace, the Speaker puts the question "that the motion be withdrawn," and the House passes on to the orders of the day.

Thus terminated the fourth, and, we should suppose, the last Ministerial crisis of the present session, having done no further harm than to compel Lord John Russell's resignation of office. We have occupied so much of our space in endeavouring to convey to our readers an idea of this Parliamentary scene, that we are under the necessity of dismissing the other business of the week in a few sentences. Nor have they much reason to regret this—for the other business has not been remarkably attractive. We can hardly except the Church-rate discussion on Wednesday last, when the talk was, with an exception or two, confined to the opponents of the measure, whose obvious purpose of wearing out the allotted time without allowing Sir W. Clay's bill to get into committee, the supporters of the bill would not be taunted into assisting. A division was taken on a motion for the adjournment of the debate, the result of which proved the caution of the Opposition in having resorted to so indirect and discreditable a method of preventing the progress of the measure. They took care not to risk a division on the merits of the question. The Lord Advocate's Scotch Education Bill, and the Tenants' Improvement Compensation Bill, have again formed the staple of last week's labours. The former was read a third time by a majority of three only—a majority which would have been reversed, but for the accident of three members voting by mistake in the wrong lobby. It is generally understood that neither of the bills upon which so much valuable time has been wasted, will be suffered to pass the House of Lords.

Mr. Roebuck's motion was brought on last night, and, contrary to expectation, before a well-filled House. The honourable member for Sheffield preluded his motion by a trenchant and effective speech, which was listened to with marked attention. General Peel moved the previous question, and Colonel Adair, after a long-winded and rambling effusion, moved an amendment, expressing unqualified approval of the expedition to Sebastopol. An interesting and animated debate ensued, in which Sir James Graham, Lord Seymour, Sir John Pakington, and Sir Charles Wood, took conspicuous part. The debate was adjourned to Thursday without a division. As, however, Ministers will not be likely to find a place for it by postponing their own business, it will probably share the fate of some other motions, and be talked out. In any case, the motion will certainly be defeated.

THE IMPERFECT RETRIBUTION.

THERE would have been wanting in the catastrophe of Lord John Russell's career, one ingredient of the ignoble, and, therefore, an element of unity with its antecedent stages, if he had awaited with dignified patience the decision of the Commons on Sir Bulwer Lytton's motion of

censure; or have forborne to rail at the rebellious subordinates from whom he fled. Through all the vicissitudes of his political fortunes, he seems to have acted upon the principle of never listening to the remonstrances of friends, and never encountering the shock of opposition. To the mass of his faithful followers, he has usually shown a face of haughty indifference—to his enemies, he has almost invariably turned his back or bowed his knee in the day of battle. The epitaph upon his vanquished "pride of place" and chief tainship, cannot even record that he had all his wounds in front. His numerous exits from office have always been preceded either by disgraceful surprise, or by still more disgraceful panic. He was defeated in 1851 because he would not believe that any section of his supporters could have convictions or feelings independent of his own—and he deserted in 1855, at the first note of conflict, the colleagues whom he had led into that neglect of public concerns which brought down public indignation. The reward of his alternate arrogance and abjectness was the universal presentiment that he would evade, by anticipating, the judgment of Parliament upon his last and worst offence.

The House of Commons has decided, with informal unanimity, that the conduct of Lord John Russell, as our representative at Vienna, was such as to destroy public confidence in the Ministry of which he was a member. The exculpatory statement which has followed his tacit confession of inability to avert this fatal sentence, does nothing to diminish either the individual or the corporate culpability. It does not disprove that the assent which he gave to a certain proposition at Vienna, he concealed from the House of Commons; nor that the noble lords and gentlemen sitting behind him, while he evoked tumultuous applause by an exciting tirade against Russian ambition, were aware of his private opinion as to the means of its restraint. The utmost that it pretends to effect is a vindication of a change of opinion; of which change no one had been informed—if, indeed, it had not been expressly denied. It was, of course, endeavoured to represent that odium had been excited by a groundless imputation of unfaithfulness to British interests. That is, however, not the question—and happily, the country will not be deluded into supposing that it is. No one has yet dared to challenge the acceptance by Lord John of the proposal that substituted counterpoise for limitation. The justness or unjustness—say, rather, the wisdom or unwisdom—of the concession to which he gave his private sanction, is a very minor consideration, in the presence of the fact that he played false with the British Parliament and people, and with all the mighty interests affected by the sway of British sentiment this way or that. He was a Plenipotentiary in a sense infinitely higher than were those representatives of despotic Powers whom he met at Vienna. The Ministers of France and Turkey were but the secret agents of autocratic will. They had a message to deliver, a negotiation to conduct, and a report to make. But the representative of England's Sovereign at the foreign council board, was also a representative of the English people in open assembly. It was to that august master he had to report what had passed—and to offer the counsels of an equal, as well as to show the fidelity of a servant. "Oh, what a falling off was there!" from the highest functions a man can exercise, when the veteran statesman of a free country stooped to the part of a dissembling courtier; confided to a Cabinet of Ministers alone, the opinion that belonged of right to the whole Council of the nation; affected the candour which could not have been too unfeigned; concealed the one circumstance essential to a just judgment by his co-equals in the power and dignity of national representatives; and counselled to a decision without alternative but in his own knowledge,—a decision which, being made in ignorance, he incurs the sole responsibility of having advised. We know not whether most to wonder at the egotism which thus quietly assumes the government of nations even in a crisis of centuries, or at that indifference to moral obligation which presumes to decide for millions the awful issue of peace or war.

But if the retiring Minister failed either to vindicate himself or to baffle his accusers, it must also be admitted that his more fortunate colleagues were equally ill-deserving. Here again, the distinction must be maintained between responsibility for opinion, and responsibility for the use of opinion. Whether it was a minority or a majority of the Ministry that shared Lord John's approval of the counterpoise project—whether all or none were won over by the persuasives to which he intreated them to listen ere they responded—we do not pretend to know; and certainly we should be in no haste to condemn concurrence in any proposal that seemed to offer a prospect of pacification. It is their participation in the criminality of concealment on which we would have fastened atten-

tion, until we had secured a commonalty of punishment,—their offence consisting, as was well said by Mr. Roebuck, in their having abetted the deception which Lord John practised on the House. The letters of Lord Clarendon are as ineffectual as the speeches of Lord Palmerston to counteract this common-sense view of their mutual relations. It is, in fact, an aggravation of the fault committed in retaining a colleague whose private pleas for peace they had overruled, that those pleas were combatted in emphatic epistles to Vienna, and their author rivalled in the bluster of his orations to the Commons. The Premier and Foreign Secretary were as much bound to have repudiated the Plenipotentiary whom they had virtually recalled, as he was himself bound to retire from a confederacy he could no longer regard but as a confederacy for unrighteous, because unnecessary, war. Could they have been penetrated but for a moment with an adequate conception of the influence of words spoken in those Westminster chambers, upon the fate of myriads thousands of miles away, that moment must have sufficed to dissolve so unholy an alliance. That Austria surmised this, or declined to do that, was a surely weak enough motive for the perpetration of a crime against English statesmanship, and against all human interests. But even were the temptation tenfold stronger,—strong as the fear of alienating a jealous ally, or of exciting domestic discontent,—we should still plead hard for unrelenting, indiscriminate retribution upon the perpetrators of so heinous an offence.

THE THAMES IN QUARANTINE.

A PHILOSOPHER—Professor Faraday—chanced to take a ride the other day by a Citizen steamer from London Bridge to somewhere above Westminster. He observed an even unusual opaqueness in the fluid on which he floated, and took means—simple but ingenious—to measure this obnoxious quality. Tearing up two or three cards, and moistening them to increase their weight, he cast them into the stream, and found that they were invisible when only just beneath the surface,—or, falling vertically, while only partially beneath it. A pleasant fact this to a man who may in his time have watched the gambols of the trout in happy inland waters; or who may remember that this same Thames was once "very full of fish," even between Thorney Isle and Tower stairs. But worse was to come. As the philosopher ascended the river, and the tide ran lower, he found the stench emitted from its mud shoals intolerable, and had to quit the vessel at a landing-place short of his destination.

The Professor wrote to the *Times*; but not he alone. Already some less illustrious name had testified to the increased offensiveness of the river with the increased heat of summer, and ascribed the coincidence to the cleansing of a Brentford canal. "A Belgravian" and other dwellers on the banks have since made known that their shower-baths have of late been impregnated with ammonia, too strongly for sufferance,—their cisterns thickly lined with odorous deposits,—and their filters either choked or forced. One of the complainants deposes that the water supplied to his manufactory deposits half an inch of foetid black mud in three days; that the filtered water served by his local water company through an inch-and-a-half pipe, has to be passed through two sieves, and leaves in its passage sometimes a wineglassful, sometimes a large cupful, of "compost" and worms. The Minister of Health, questioned in the Commons, confesses his disgust and his helplessness. The Registrar-General reports six deaths from cholera, and warns of the danger of epidemic. A public meeting is held in Southwark to express alarm and indignation. The Lord Mayor summons the City Solicitor to know if he, as Conservator of the Thames, can stop an irruption of canal cleanings; and the Solicitor advises—a short act of Parliament.

Unwelcome as the advice may be, let it not be neglected. As many sources of Thames pollution as can be estopped without forcing their Stygian streams into our houses, or down our streets, let them be estopped with utmost speed, since every hour's sunshine may ripen the seeds of pestilence even more surely than the fruits of the field. But, unhappily, the evil is, for the far greater part, incapable of hasty remedy. The same sanitary legislation which prohibited cesspools, compelled the conversion of the Thames into the one main sewer of a city of two millions and a half of people. The construction of branch sewers north and south of the river, long undetermined upon, is but now in committee of Ways and Means. The Commissioners have reported in favour of a scheme for raising the required 3,500,000*l.* by bonds, vendible in the Money Market, and bearing interest secured on City and metropolitan rates. When the works will be commenced—much less when completed—we dare not speculate: and mean-

while we see no means of deodorising the Thames. Even the necessity laid upon the water companies to take their supplies—after a day now near at hand—from above Thames Ditton, however it may improve the quality of our drink, will leave as many gallons less to wash away the filthiness daily poured into the bosom of our ill-used river.

RESIGNATION OF LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

AFTER the discussion of Thursday last, and especially the derision which followed Lord John Russell's speech, the defeat of Lord Palmerston's Government had become manifestly inevitable. In fact, it appears that on that day, according to his own statement, the noble lord had placed his resignation in the hands of the Premier, which, however, Lord Palmerston and his colleagues in the Cabinet declined to accept. But the subordinate members of the Government were not equally complaisant. Many of them, it seems, in addition to some of the outside supporters of the Government, employed Friday's sitting of the House in getting up a round robin to Lord Palmerston, stating the certainty of a Government defeat on Monday, and urging him to accept Lord John's resignation. This movement appears to have been decisive. On Saturday both the *Times* and *Daily News* came out with the announcement of Lord John's retirement. On that day, however, his lordship attended a Cabinet Council, at the Foreign-office, which sat for three hours and a half, after which a Treasury messenger was despatched by the head of the Government to Osborne, and Lord John proceeded to his residence, Pembroke Lodge, Richmond-park.

The leading journals of the metropolis have been singularly unanimous in condemnation of Lord John Russell. The *Post* and the *Globe* alone, amongst the dailies, befriended his lordship. The *Times* has taken the lead in dealing out unqualified censure, and since the event, has spoken of the noble lord's political career as virtually at an end. The *Daily News* spoke of Lord John as having been deserted by his colleagues, and states, that in the event of Lord Palmerston's defeat in the House, he was prepared for a dissolution, to which expedient, Lord Derby would also have recourse, if called to take office. There has, of course, been much speculation as to Lord John's successor at the Colonial-office, and the names of Sir W. Molesworth, Sir G. Grey, Lord Elgin, and Lord Harrowby have been freely mentioned; but it seems to be understood that the vacancy will not be filled up till the "crisis" has fairly passed.

On Saturday, the Opposition mustered strong at Mr. Disraeli's residence, and it is stated that "the feeling of the party was cordial and unanimous as to the course to be pursued." Nevertheless, an impression prevails, that the Earl of Derby would, at the present moment, be very reluctant to assume the responsibilities of the Premiership and of a doubtful war.

POST-OFFICE INSTRUCTIONS.

The public having failed to attend to the Postmaster-General's instructions respecting the prepayment of postage on newspapers to British colonies and foreign countries, Mr. Rowland Hill has issued a fresh notification that papers for all the colonies and most foreign countries must have the requisite amount of postage prepaid in the shape of stamps, or they will not be forwarded; but papers for France or Algeria, Belgium, Prussia *via* Belgium, and any foreign country (except Turkey) *via* Belgium and Prussia, New Granada, and Peru, do not require any prepayment of postage.

In consequence of the recent change in the conveyance by post of letters to Victoria—by which the postage must be paid in this country—no fewer than 10,000 unpaid letters have been returned from the Dead Letter-office to the senders, causing great inconvenience and discontent.

Newspapers posted with a cover that obscures the stamp have the words "stamp invisible" impressed on them at the Post-office, and one penny postage is charged.

In reply to Sir Stafford Northcote on Monday, Mr. Wilson said that the charge for the transmission of a newspaper to the colonies was higher than before the alteration of the law, inasmuch as a newspaper went free of postage before that time, whereas it was now charged 1d. independently of the stamp. The charge for the transmission of newspapers to the British West Indies was higher than the charge for their transmission to Peru, New Granada, and other foreign countries, inasmuch as we had treaties with those countries which compelled us to send newspapers altogether free. With regard to the newspapers that went by the mails, the authorities at the Post-office would forward every newspaper with an impressed stamp, although it might not have an adhesive stamp; but no newspapers would be forwarded to the West Indies, or to foreign countries, without an impressed stamp. This increased colonial postage was in contemplation prior to the Newspaper Postage Act.

Some of the guarantee societies have declined to become sureties any longer to the Post-office department for provincial postmasters, on account of the losses to which they have been subjected by the default of those functionaries.

THE WAR.

THE CRIMEA.

Several brief telegraphic announcements from General Simpson have been published since our last. It will be recollected that on the 9th he announced his intention to open fire on the Redan on the following day. On the 11th he reports: "Our fire yesterday had good effect on the Redan. Cholera is decreasing, and the health of the army is satisfactory." And on the 13th: "The operations of the siege are going on well. The health of the army continues satisfactory." The only other announcement is the gallant repulse of the Russian sortie by the French on Saturday, and the statement that the army is healthy.

The *Moniteur* has published the following telegraphic messages from General Pelissier:—

JULY 10, 2 P.M.

I have nothing new to announce to you to-day. The firing has been very brisk during the whole of the day between the English and the Great Redan. This evening that work is very silent, consequently our allies will be able to advance their works.

[The preceding despatch of General Simpson was supposed to indicate the approach of a general attack on the part of the allies, but from the above, it is probable that the English fire was intended to create a diversion, which would enable the French to push on their works, preparatory to another attack on the Malakhoff.]

JULY 12, 11 P.M.

According to the report of a deserter, Admiral Nachimoff was killed by a ball in the forehead yesterday morning, in the Central Bastion. We are consolidating ourselves in the new approaches. The construction of the batteries of Careening Bay is carried on with all the zeal which distinguishes our artillery.

CRIMEA, July 13, 11 P.M.

I have nothing new to announce to you to-day. The sanitary state is good; the number of deaths from cholera diminishes every day.

CRIMEA, July 15, 6 P.M.

The night has been a successful one on the side of the Malakhoff Tower. About one o'clock the Russians made a sortie with three or four battalions, and made vain efforts to carry an ambulance on the glacis of the Malakhoff Tower. Received by a brisk fire at close quarters, and by the fire of batteries 15 and 16, they retreated, carrying away a number of killed and wounded. The ground in front of the ambulance was found covered with muskets in the morning; there were also five dead bodies on the ground, one of which was that of an officer. The combat was obstinate, and does honour to General Ulrich, who was on duty in the trenches, and to the Lieutenant-Colonel of the 86th. Our loss was nine killed and eleven wounded. Among the latter is Capt. Catel, of the Zouaves of the Guards.

The following is General Simpson's first despatch forwarded by mail:—

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, June 30.

My Lord,—It is with the deepest regret that I announce to your lordship the death of Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, G.C.B., which melancholy event took place a little before nine o'clock on the evening of Thursday last, the 28th instant. His lordship expired without any suffering, in the midst of the officers composing his personal staff.

I have further to report, that, being the next senior officer present, I have assumed the command of this army, until instructions shall arrive from England.

I have, &c.,

JAMES SIMPSON.

Lieutenant-General Commanding.

The Lord Panmure, &c., &c.

In another despatch of the same date, General Simpson writes:—"In this, my first military despatch, I am not aware that there is anything new or of consequence to report to your Lordship. As regards the progress of the siege, there is no great operation yet determined upon; but we are employed in repairing and improving our works, to be in readiness to co-operate with the French, when their approaches towards the Malakhoff shall be completed. I am truly sorry to announce that Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown departed for England this morning, on medical certificate."

By the Cairie, which has arrived at Marseilles, we have received letters and journals from Constantinople to the 5th, and accounts from the Crimea to the 3rd. Zafir Mustafa Pasha, formerly the commander-in-chief of the army of Kars, has been tried for his conduct and acquitted. Measures were in preparation at Constantinople for sending a reinforcement of 15,000 to the army of Kars. It was in contemplation to recall the Turkish troops which had been placed under the command of the English, and send them to Kars. It was also intended to form two regiments of Circassians. The accounts from the Crimea state the trenches of the allied armies, which were opened against the Malakhoff Tower, were within 250 yards of the enemy's position. The Russians, on their side, were increasing the number of their batteries, and filling up the breaks of the works which united their posts. The videttes on the Tchernaya had announced some movement in the army of observation of General Gortschakoff. Colonel Ansaldi had succeeded to the command of the brigade, vacant by the death of General of Brigade de la Marmora. M. Cosati, the chief of the Piedmontese staff, has died of cholera. Everything was quiet at Eupatoria.

A letter from the French camp, dated the 30th June, gives some interesting details. "Mortars on a new system, the range of which is exceedingly great, have been placed in the Genoese Fort to the left, near the Quarantine, and their fire begins to annoy the eight Russian line-of-battle ships, and the four steamers, which are now anchored, in two parallel lines, from the military port to that of Severnaia. This new kind of investment will be completed by the works executed on the right attacks, on the Malakhoff attacks, and on the slope of the Careening Bay, which belongs to the Allies."

The all-but-general conviction is still that Sebastopol will not be taken before it is invested, and it may be said that no real effort towards the attainment of that object has been as yet made. Numerous as the Allies are, they are not numerous enough to invest the place and to attack it, and at the same time keep at bay the enemy in the open field.—*Morning Herald Correspondent*, June 28.

The daily heat in the Crimea at present averages ninety-three degrees in the shade.

THE POSITION OF AUSTRIA.

Austria addressed a circular to the German Governments on the 28th June. The journals publish what purports to be its terms. In this circular, the Austrian Government explains that as Austria and the Western Powers cannot agree on the practical application of the third point, the motives for a participation in the war on her part have ceased to exist. Nevertheless, the recognised aims of the alliance remain unchanged, and she will still co-operate for the plain and effective realisation of the four points. The Austrian Government was about to instruct its Minister at Frankfurt to submit these propositions to the Diet. "That the existing situation does not compel the Confederation to take new engagements, or to extend those already existing; but that the interests of peace and of German union impose on the Diet the necessity—while preserving its present attitude and referring to its former resolutions—of decreeing the continuation of the war footing of the Federal contingents."

The *Independence* states that the Germanic Diet has already replied to the Austrian communication. The Diet thanks the Austrian Government for its efforts towards the maintenance of peace. It does not consider that the present situation necessitates any enlargement of the obligations of the Confederation, but the maintenance of peace and the firm union of Germany require that the Diet should maintain provisionally the *Kriegsbereitschaft* adopted in February.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

Admiral Dundas went up on the 7th, in the *Merlin*, to reconnoitre Fort Risbank, and while so occupied was fired upon several times by the batteries; the vessel, however, being out of range, all the shot fell short. The fleet is expected to leave Cronstadt to attack Revel.

On the 3rd instant, the *Geyser*, while blockading the coast about six miles north of the fleet, successfully shelled a body of Russian troops attempting to occupy some large buildings in the vicinity of Incomeni Point, and caused them to retire; on the following morning the same vessel destroyed, with red hot shot, a large schooner which was being built a little higher up the coast.

A despatch from St. Petersburg, of the 6th instant, states that the British ships bombarded Krasnaja Gorka on the forenoon of the 3rd instant for five hours. They destroyed the telegraph station and barracks.

Two deserters from Cronstadt were taken on the flagship. They are both Poles. They state that there are 60,000 troops in Cronstadt, which includes the sailors, and six months' provisions for that number of men; they have twenty-nine gun boats fitted with engines made by Baird, the Scotchman, who has been living in Russia for some years; they have three heavy guns and seventy picked men from the fleet in each of them. The Emperor and Grand-Duke Constantine are staying at the Palace at Peterhoff, and come over to Cronstadt nearly every day.

On the 5th inst., the English bombarded and set fire to Lovisa, a small town in the duchy of Finland, on the gulf of the same name, situated at about sixty kilometres from Helsingfors. The town was completely destroyed.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Captain Lyons, it appears, died at Therapia, under an operation on his wounded leg. His remains were buried in a lonely spot in the adjacent valley; Lord Stratford and all his staff, the Captain Pasha, the aides-de-camp of the Seraskier, and many officers of the Army and Navy, followed the body; while the *Miranda* fired minute guns, and Admiral Grey spoke the funeral oration.

It is reported (says the *Edinburgh Courier*) that Lord Melville, Commander of the Forces in Scotland, will go out to the Crimea to take command of a division.

The Duke of Cambridge is immediately to be appointed Generalissimo of the Foreign Legion.

A Vienna letter of the 5th asserts that, in the course of the present month, nearly 300,000 Russians would be concentrated near Sebastopol.

Twenty-seven thousand infantry, 5,000 cavalry, and 70 guns surround Kars. It is expected that the Turks will retreat on Erzeroum.

Sir George Brown has arrived at Malta, in the *Nubia*, very ill from dysentery, but slowly recovering. He was to proceed home in the same ship.

Among the more recent of the recruits who have entered the Foreign Legion, is Ensign Carl von Blucher, grandson of the late Marshal Blucher.

A letter from Bucharest of the 3rd, in the *German Journal* of Frankfurt, says: "The Ottoman troops are still advancing into the Dobrukscha. From 1,200 to 1,500 Turks from Silistria have passed the Danube in boats, and landed at Kalarasch. Although the Turkish corps now in the Dobrukscha are sufficiently provided with bridge equipage, and is supported by a flotilla, and, although the coast of Bessarabia is only defended by about 10,000 Russians, yet it is not expected that the Muchir Ismail Pasha has any present intention of attacking the Russians."

Miss Nightingale is at Therapia, and does not intend to return to England unless obliged.

A letter from Trebizond, of the 24th ult., in the *Moniteur*, states, that the news of the death of the celebrated Caucasian chief Schamyl appeared to be positively true.

According to present arrangements, by the 20th instant there will be left only two regiments of regular infantry in the United Kingdom, viz, the 15th Foot, recently returned from Ceylon, at Cork, and the 98th Foot, recently returned from India, at Weedon.

The terms of the convention on behalf of France, England, and Turkey, respecting the new Loan, are made public. The capital is to be 5,000,000*l.* France and England guarantee the interest at 4 per cent, and the Sublime Porte engages to pay a sum of 1 per cent per annum upon the whole capital as a sinking fund. The French and English Governments consent to transmit the proceeds to Constantinople in order to save expense to the Porte.

A staff of clerks and operatives have left town to work the telegraphs in the Crimea.

Foreign and Colonial.

RUSSIA.

A Hague letter states that the reports of the ill health of the Emperor of Russia are unfounded.

The *German Journal of Frankfurt* states that Prince Menschikoff, the ex-commander of Sebastopol, is expected at Berlin on his way to one of the bathing-places on the banks of the Rhine.

A revolt of an alarming character has broken out amongst the Siberian regiments of the line, but which, as a matter of course, is not permitted to be mentioned in the shackled journals of St. Petersburg. The following short, though significant, official notice, published in the *Military Journal*, gives, however, a deep insight into what is there gilded over as a want of subordination: "By sentence of a court-martial Captain Kirikoff and Staff Captain Iwanoff of the 13th, Major Suboffsky of the 14th, Lieut.-Colonel Kirikoff II., and Captain Frolloff, of the 16th Siberian Regiment of the Line, are degraded to the ranks for insubordinate conduct; the two latter are, moreover, sentenced to the loss of the medals previously granted them for meritorious services."

The *Gazette d'Augsbourg* says, that 32,000 men are on their march. In fact, thanks to the policy of Austria, Poland can now supply 70,000 to reinforce Sebastopol and occupy Perekop, which is now a great Russian military depot.

ODESSA, July 4.—An English transport steamer has arrived with 240 residents of Eupatoria. They are all Russians, Armenians, or Greeks. From the interior, we learn that the entire 1st Infantry Corps is on the march for the Crimea. The second division of this corps has arrived at Czerkassy, on the Dnieper. New reinforcements had arrived from Perekop. The garrison was working incessantly on the left line of defence. No case of cholera had occurred within the fortress; but at Perekop the epidemic had declared itself with so much violence, that the troops, and with them all the inhabitants of sufficient means, had left the city, and were encamped at a distance from the town.

A letter from Odessa of the 3rd, in the *Patrie*, says: "A Russian army is at this moment on its way from Volhynia and Podolia towards the government of Cherson and the Crimea. Odessa will for the next two months be completely invaded by troops on their route, and private houses and public buildings will be insufficient for their accommodation. It is expected that, between this and the 15th, the greater part of the means of action of the Russians will have reached their place of destination."

According to a letter from Warsaw, published by the *Constitutionnel*, General Gortschakoff has made serious complaint to Prince Paskiewitch, through M. de Kotzebue.

The reinforcements both of cavalry and infantry, and supplies of provisions passing through Perekop, were advancing but very slowly; but in consequence of the want of water in the steppes, where the thermometer at times stood at 34 deg. Réaumur (93 deg. Fahrenheit), it is necessary to have the troops followed by an immense number of vehicles carrying water. These reinforcements were decimated by disease on their march, and the remainder, on arriving at Sebastopol, only served to fill the hospitals. Simferopol and Baktchi-Serai are so full of sick that it has been found necessary to establish ambulances under tents. The mortality, owing to the extreme heat, is described as frightful. The town of Sebastopol is said to be in a desperate state—not a house but has suffered from the shot and shell of the Allies. The Russian army at Sebastopol has been weakened by 10,000 men by the affairs of the 7th and 18th June, without reckoning those who have died from cholera and other diseases.

A private letter from St. Petersburg of the 4th inst., states that the discovery of the "infernal machines" by the allied fleets had caused universal disappointment, as it was fully expected that the fleet would have been blown out of the water by Professor Jacobi's invention. The Government are about to organise a new plan of submarine warfare on a large scale.

The Prussian Government, it is said, have received positive information from St. Petersburg that the effective army of Russia amounts, at the present time, to 650,000 men. Of this force there are 140,000 in the Crimea, and General Liders and General Grabbe, the former with 80,000, the latter with 60,000, are advancing to the relief of the garrison of Sebastopol by forced marches.

FRANCE.

The Emperor is still rusticating at his cottage at Villeneuve l'Étang. He gives bachelor dinners down there to his friends, and rides about the neighbourhood during the daytime. The Empress has derived so

much benefit from the air at Biarritz, that she will remain there for another three weeks at least.

The *Siecle* says that the programme of fêtes in celebration of the Queen's visit will soon be published. The fêtes begin on August 17, and will last a fortnight.

The extraordinary session of the Corps Legislatif terminated on Friday, after the bill imposing the new taxes had been voted by 232 against 6. The increased tax on railway travelling is warmly approved of, subject to the observation that the tariff of the luggage trains requires amendment.

M. Veron has placed at the head of his new edition of the "*Mémoires d'un Bourgeois de Paris*," the following letter which was addressed to him by the Emperor, after the receipt of the first edition of that work:—

Palace of the Tuilleries, March 8.

My dear M. Veron,—

I have received with pleasure your "*Mémoires d'un Bourgeois de Paris*," and I shall read the two last volumes, in particular, with the greater interest, as they sum up the faithful souvenirs of a man who has seen much, judged wisely, and related dispassionately. You may be assured that it is very agreeable to me to find in the writer who collects such useful materials for the history of our epoch, the same person whose disinterested sympathy gave me, in times of difficulty, the important support of one of the first organs of the press.

Accept my sincere thanks, and believe in my friendly sentiments.

NAPOLEON.

The *Univers* publishes a sonnet to the Virgin, composed by General Vergé, who, it appears, made a vow at the moment when he was leading his brigade to the assault of the Mamelon Vert, that if he escaped death that day, he would openly acknowledge the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. A letter from his wife, received just before he went into action, in which she said, "Promise me to make a vow to the Virgin," was the cause of the gallant general making the vow which he now faithfully and publicly accomplishes.

A Legitimist conspiracy has been discovered at Bordeaux. A charitable society, called the Union, established for the ostensible purpose of assisting the workmen, has been secretly canvassing for pledges to Henry V. Several arrests have been made. The society is said to have been connected with the Carlisle in Spain.

It is officially announced that the sum of money hitherto annually devoted to the celebration of the fête of the 15th of August, will this year be consecrated to the relief of the families of those who have fallen in the East.

In its report on the bill granting the new taxes, the committee of the Legislative Body recommended that, instead of voting these taxes indefinitely, they should be limited to the years 1855 and 1856. The committee expresses a hope that, by the end of the latter year, the Government will find other ways and means, should the state of the public service still require the additional revenue now to be voted.

SPAIN.

The Queen has sanctioned the bill for a forced loan, and ministerial instructions for the execution of it are about to be issued. Several Carlisle have been arrested at Madrid.

Order had at length been restored at Barcelona, and numbers of workmen had returned to their ordinary occupations; and the culpable among them, and other parties offending, had been arrested. The Duke of Victoria's aide-de-camp, charged with a mission to Barcelona, had succeeded in carrying out his instructions. Tranquillity prevailed in the other provinces of Spain.

AMERICA.

Mr. Crampton, our Minister to the United States, is reported to have taken offence at the official prevention of the departure of recruits for the Crimea.

Upwards of 10,000 persons attended a meeting for opposing the new prohibitory Liquor Law, in the Park, at New York. All the speakers denounced the law as fanatical, unconstitutional, and totally inadequate to promote the cause of temperance or other useful purpose; while, on the other hand, it would destroy millions' worth of property, and blast the prospects of their fellow-citizens. They passed resolutions accordingly.

The Catholic Archbishop of Cincinnati has pronounced for total abstinence, and rebukes the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

Suicides and deaths from sunstrokes had become of frequent occurrence at New York. One of the former cases caused a great deal of excitement. A young man and a young woman, who formerly belonged to Cheshire, but who had fallen from the paths of virtue, were found dead, locked in each other's arms, in an open balcony; they had taken prussic acid. The parents of the young man having sent the young woman's body to the deadhouse the populace made a demonstration opposite their dwelling.

Miss Thornton, of Gaston, Alabama, having been murdered by a slave, the criminal has been burned to death by an infuriated mob—an act of lawless vengeance which our American authority records without a word of rebuke.

A movement in North Carolina is soon to be submitted to the Legislature of that State to render legal the institution of marriage among the slaves, to preserve sacred the relations between parents and their young children, and to repeal the laws prohibiting the education of slaves. It is stated the main features of the movement have been adopted in practice during many years by all classes in the South, and the effect has been so salutary that it is now deemed expedient to incorporate the system into a legal form and to make it as universal as possible.

In the United States' Circuit Court at Boston

Judge Curtis had decided, in the case of the brig *Porpoise*, that a vessel which had acted as a tender to slavers, and had carried merchandise which was used for the purchase of slaves, and had otherwise aided in slave transportation, although she had not actually a single slave on board, was guilty of being engaged in the slave trade, within the meaning of the statute; the brig was consequently declared forfeited.

In Salt Lake Valley great excitement on the subject of gold found on the Sweet Water was manifested, and numbers were leaving for the diggings. A good deal of anxiety was also manifested about the gold discovered on the head waters of the Red River, in the territory of Arkansas, and many were awaiting the return of messengers previous to starting. The cholera has broken out among the Mormons.

Canada West has been visited by a destructive storm. All the bridges on the Welland and Oswego creeks were swept away; eight or ten milldams were destroyed; crops of oats and wheat on the flats perished. There had also been a fire at Toronto, destroying house-property of the value of 50,000 dollars.

The returns of the imports and exports to the United States for the year ending the 30th June exhibit a falling off of nearly 6,000,000*l.* in the consumption of manufactured goods from Europe. There were now, however, signs of a reviving demand, and it was believed that the autumn months would show a comparative increase.

The census of the city of New York just taken shows the population of the island to amount to about 750,000. Five years ago it was 517,000.

The news from Mexico is important. All the towns in Tamaulipas and Nueva Leon, excepting three, had declared against Santa Anna, without any fighting. Santa Anna had returned to the capital.

In 1852, New Grenada set the example of emancipation, and has had no occasion since to repent of having done so. On the 10th March, 1854, Venezuela liberated all her slaves. A measure of the same kind has but now been passed by the Legislature of Peru. We learn, through the *West Indian* of the 15th May ult., that, on the 3rd December, 1854, General Castilla, the new President of Peru, announced the Act of Emancipation immediately after the defeat of Echeneque.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The cholera is making considerable progress in the Austrian dominions, but more especially in Hungary and Poland. In the former the bishop of Tinja has fallen a sacrifice. In Trieste it is raging with violence; out of 131 attacked, between the 1st and 7th July, 38 have recovered, 64 have died, and 34 remain under treatment.

Marshal Radetzky has applied for reinforcements for the garrisons of Milan, Verona, Venice, and other places in Italy. 40,000 men are about to march for that destination.

Mr. John Mitchell has settled in the territory of Tennessee, United States, where he purposes to follow the peaceful and honourable occupation of a farmer. —*Newry Telegraph*.

Dr. Desanctis has finally declined to accept the offer of the Theological Chair in the College at La Tour, and remains in charge of a congregation of Italian converts in Turin. But he declares that he wishes to act in friendly fellowship with the Vaudois Church, though he does not submit to its discipline.

The last fire at Constantinople destroyed no fewer than a thousand houses and about as many shops. Of course the little fire-engines were of no avail in staying the ravages of fire in a city of wooden buildings.

At Bombay, and at Broach, some two hundred miles from it, spinning-mills are in course of construction: by-and-by coarse cotton-cloths will be manufactured on the spot where the cotton grows, and thus save 24,000 miles of travel, from India to England and back again.

Accounts from Naples record continual arrests there, for what are called political crimes, and some have been made even for comments on Eastern news reported in the official journal.

The standing army of the King of the Sandwich Islands numbers 120.

Popular wit in Berlin furnished many years ago the following catalogue raisonné of the characteristics of the Princes of the Blood Royal in Prussia:—

The King—Good and clever.

Prince of Prussia—Good but not clever.

Prince Charles—Clever but not good.

Prince Albrecht—Neither clever nor good.

I cannot say that I have ever heard anything that tends to invalidate the correctness of the above estimate, due allowance being, of course, made for the terseness of expression so essential to the epigram.—*Times' Berlin Correspondent*.

From Natal the accounts continue to hold out the prospect that in the course of a few years the colony will be one of some importance. Sugar is being cultivated to a considerable extent, and the yield is said to be superior to that of the Mauritius, the quality also being excellent. Three or four sugar-mills have recently been introduced. The cultivation of cotton languishes.

From Genoa it is reported that several arrests had been made lately on both sides of the Sardo-Modenese frontier, near Sarzana, of persons suspected of being insurrectionary agents.

An insurrection has taken place among the Kurds in the Hakkari Mountains.

Cholera has almost entirely disappeared at Cairo, but still prevails at Alexandria, particularly among the military, of whom about a hundred die daily from this disease.

The Turkish Government have granted an exclusive concession for a submarine telegraph from the

Dardanelles to Alexandria. The cost will be 120,000L, and the line could be completed in twelve months. At the same time, proposals are on foot for extending the project to India, by carrying the communication via Suez and Aden to Kurachee, at the mouth of the Indus, where it would connect with the lines already in operation, or in course of construction, by the East India Company throughout the various presidencies. The entire line to India may, it is estimated, be completed in two years.

The Constitution Committee of the Second Chamber of Hanover, having presented a report and address to the King, praying him to preserve his Royal prerogative unimpaired, protect the independence of the kingdom, and maintain the present Constitution unaltered, the two Chambers were prorogued, on Friday, "for an indefinite period."

The death of the native evangelist, Leang Afah, the first fruit of Protestant missionary labour in China, is announced.

Mr. John B. Greene, son of an American banker, has succeeded, notwithstanding the difficulties attendant on clearing away the palace of Medinet Habara, in discovering the celebrated Egyptian calendar of which Champollion could only copy the first lines. These excavations will, by the numerous inscriptions which they furnish, throw fresh light on different points of Egyptian philology.

Court, Personal, and Official News.

Unfavourable weather kept the Queen and her guests within doors on Wednesday; but on Thursday evening, accompanied by the Royal party at Osborne, her Majesty embarked on board the new yacht *Victoria* and *Albert*, at Cowes, and cruised for an hour out to sea as far as the Nab Light—the Royal standard and the Belgian flag flying from the yacht. This is Her Majesty's first cruise in the *Victoria* and *Albert*.

Prince Albert, accompanied by the King of the Belgians and the Count of Flanders, embarked in the Royal yacht *Victoria* and *Albert* on Friday afternoon, and went towards the Needles. Her Majesty, with the Princess Charlotte of Belgium and the Princess Royal, cruised in the *Fairy*.

The Princess Louisa and Prince Arthur have been attacked with scarlatina, but are going on very favourably. The same disease has declared itself in Prince Leopold, who was left at Buckingham Palace in consequence of a slight accident.

Her Majesty's visit to Paris, at first intended to take place on the 2nd of August, is now fixed for the 17th. Parliament will, of course, be prorogued before Her Majesty's departure.—*Morning Paper*.

The Queen's photographer has received orders to visit Fort Pitt and Brompton Hospitals for the purpose of taking the likenesses of all the Crimean men.

The Queen has appointed Miss Emily Cathcart, second surviving daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Sir George Cathcart, K.C.B., to be one of the Maids of Honour in Ordinary to Her Majesty, in the room of the Hon. Matilda Paget, resigned.

Her Majesty has given a presentation to St. Ann's Asylum to the son of the late Quartermaster Hill, Grenadier Guards, who died while on service in the Crimea.

Prince Albert has forwarded a donation of 100L towards the erection of model lodging-houses for the poorer classes in the city of Waterford.

The Queen has granted apartments in Hampton Court Palace to the widows of General Strangways and Admiral Boxer.

A pension of 50L a-year has just been granted by the Government, from the Civil List, to the well-known and popular author of many works of Christian philosophy and literature, Dr. Dick.

Colonel Sibthorp, who has been indisposed for some time past, is nearly convalescent.

Sir Charles Napier received a summons to attend at Court for the purpose of being installed as a G.C.B. He, however, declined the proffered boon. The reason assigned by the gallant admiral, if not officially given, is well known to his friends. "I have been," he says, "censured and degraded, and have been denied the opportunity of clearing my reputation. Yet am I now offered a G.C.B."—*United Service Gazette*.

Mr. Holland was returned for Evesham without opposition. On Wednesday, in returning thanks, he said he was for a vigorous prosecution of the war, and not only of the war, but of everything right and just, whether at home or abroad. He was not a member for any particular class of politicians, but for every class, for every elector, and every non-elect.

Mr. Grenville Berkeley has been returned for Cheltenham, by 758 against 176 votes given for his opponent, Mr. Ridler, the banker. Mr. Berkeley says he is for the carrying on the war with all the vigour this country was capable of—the ballot—extension of the suffrage—the abolition of Church-rates—and administrative reform.

It is reported at Clonmel that Mr. John O'Connell has accepted a Government situation in London worth 1,200L a year, and that in consequence he will resign the representation of that town.

It is reported that Chief Justice Jervis, of the Common Pleas, is about to resign his judicial seat, and that he will be succeeded by Sir A. Cockburn, the Attorney-General.

Agriculture has lost one of its greatest benefactors, Mr. Philip Pusey, of Pusey, Berks. He has been some time ailing, and, it is stated, never recovered from the shock occasioned by the death of his wife, Lady Emily Pusey. In November last, he suffered severely from an attack of paralysis, while on a visit to his brother, Dr. Pusey, of Christchurch, Oxford. Mr. Pusey never rallied from the attack, and died on Monday afternoon, at the early age of fifty-seven. He represented Berkshire from 1835 to 1852. His great

services to the true interests of agriculture did not exempt him from the hostility of the Protectionists; they combined against him at the last general election, and he retired from the contest.

Miscellaneous News.

The City Solicitor has been directed to inquire into and report on the foul state of the river Thames.

The drowned bodies of three boys were found, yesterday morning, in the Thames. All the deaths were, it is believed, caused by accident.

A movement has been commenced in favour of a Unitarian Cathedral. The vacant land adjoining University Hall, Gordon-square, is spoken of as the site of the proposed building.

The whole of the property and effects of Sir J. D. Paul are to be brought to the hammer on the 23rd of the present month, in consequence of the failure of the bank of which he was a partner.

The boiler of an engine exploded at the Camden-town station, on Friday, fortunately, when the passengers were at a distance. The driver and fireman escaped.

Three men have been killed in a colliery near Dukinfield. They were being drawn up by the engine, when the man in charge lost his command of it, and they were hurled over the pulley to a great distance, and killed on the spot.

On Saturday, during a thunder-storm, a boy named Samuel Stophard, aged twelve years, residing at Abbey Hey, Gorton, Lancashire, was killed by lightning, whilst closing a bed-room window. His body was afterwards found in the room much scorched, and it is supposed that his death was instantaneous.

The Commissioners of Sewers have resolved that the health and welfare of the metropolis require that the sewage and drainage, instead of being allowed to flow with daily increasing pollution into the bed of the Thames, should be transferred north of the river to Barking-creek, and south thereof to or below Plumstead marshes.

Yesterday, as one of the sergeants belonging to the 66th Regiment of Foot was passing through the Treasury passage, he discovered a bundle, and untied it, when he was horrified to find it contain the body of a fine female child, with a part of the skull dashed in, as if it had been taken by the leg and the head beat against an iron plate.

Mallender, a farm-labourer, of Chesterfield, has been killed by Policeman Howis. Mallender had carried off his niece, a little girl, who had been an inmate of a workhouse. Howis tried to arrest him for "stealing" the child; Mallender resisted; the constable freely used his staff, and inflicted such heavy blows on the labourer's head, that he died some days after. A coroner's jury have returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Howis.

The town of Chatham, on Thursday evening, exhibited another scene of military riot at the Trumpet public-house, between the marines and sailors against the 27th Regiment. Several soldiers and sailors were wounded, and one man taken to the hospital, having received three bayonet wounds. The 27th only arrived in Chatham on Tuesday last from Canterbury. Some old animosity existed between the marines and the 27th. The 60th Rifles took part with the marines in this affair.

There has been a gallant combat with burglars at Cobridge, in the Potteries. John Mellor, a youth of eighteen, was roused at night by the entry of a burglar into his bedroom; he seized a bowie-knife; the robber fired a pistol, but the ball missed Mellor; the young man then plunged his knife into the burglar's side. A second thief then appeared, knocked down young Mellor, and managed to escape with his wounded comrade. It is expected that the wounded robber—who must have suffered greatly—will be traced.

A large mob, principally composed of pickpockets, assembled again in Hyde-park on Sunday. They attempted to move into the squares, but were dispersed. Three or four were taken into custody. The police did not show in the park itself, but at the different outlets and in the neighbourhood they were mustered in ample force, while a mounted patrol kept up with the quick movements of the mob, and prevented any serious injury to property being attempted. No carriages appeared in the drive, so that no facilities existed for getting up a disturbance.

The Managing Board of the Early Closing Association, encouraged by the success that has already attended their efforts to promote a weekly half-holiday and an earlier payment of wages, and by the growing disposition on the part of employers to extend to the industrial classes generally leisure during the week, intend, in the course of a few days, holding a general public meeting in the City, with a view to the extension of the above important measures to all those departments of business and occupations, where practicable, and to which they have not yet been applied.

Shortly after six o'clock on Saturday morning, the metropolis was visited by a violent thunderstorm, which continued for nearly an hour. The lightning was of a vivid character. The rain fell in torrents, and many of the small streets at the east end of London were flooded for several hours. The market gardeners' grounds were also inundated, and considerable damage was done by the great fall of rain. At Bristol, the storm took place an hour or two previously. It commenced about half-past three o'clock, and exceeded in violence anything of the kind that has occurred in that city for the last thirty years. The thunder was very violent, and the lightning so vivid that the captains of African and Indian ships in the port describe it as being the nearest approach to a tropical tornado that they ever witnessed in this country. Considerable damage was done by

the hail, which beat the wheat down in all the surrounding country, and broke thousands of panes of glass; and at St. George's, Gloucestershire, the electric fluid struck a house near the Don John's-cross, destroyed the chimneys, and split the house from the roof to the basement story.

There have been two sad accidents on the Great Northern Railway, one of which was accidental. This happened on the line between Darlington and Durham. The driver of a fast passenger-train became unwell, and went to the back part of the engine; soon after, the stoker was horrified at seeing his companion fall from the locomotive on to the line—the train went over him, tearing away his head from the body. On Friday morning, as the night mail-train from Edinburgh was proceeding to London, at forty miles an hour, about a mile north of Doncaster, it came into collision with a coal-train in the same direction, and a frightful concussion ensued, although, providentially, only two or three persons were hurt. The guard of the coal-train is in danger of losing his life. There were no tail-lights to that train.

Law and Police.

Strahan, Paul, and Bates again appeared before Mr. Jardine, at Bow-street, on Wednesday. Mr. Bodkin, however, stated that he was not then able to carry the case much further. Hitherto he had proceeded on the conviction that the securities lodged with Overend and Gurney were Dr. Griffith's securities, as stated by Mr. Strahan himself. But Mr. Bodkin believed the prosecution had been misled, and he was compelled to make a wider search. He must apply for a further postponement of the case, as Mr. Bell, the official assignee, had refused to permit the solicitor for the prosecution to see the bankrupt's books. Mr. Bell's superiors in office, however, did not sanction his conduct; and permission had been given to examine the books, but too late for use that day. Mr. Ballantine and Mr. Parry opposed the application for a remand, unless the prisoners were admitted to bail; but Mr. Jardine remanded them, and would not entertain the question of bail.

Alfred Hills, tidewater at Folkestone, was on Saturday brought before the magistrates at Hythe, charged with inciting some of the men of the Foreign Legion to desert. The magistrate committed the prisoner for trial, but told him that he might be bailed if he could produce two good securities each in a 50L bond, and himself in a bond of 100L. The prisoner said he was not prepared with bail, but thought he could get them in the evening.

James Abrahams, a Polish Jew, is in custody at Dover on a charge of attempting to induce the men of the Foreign Legion at Shorncliffe to desert. Major Lilham heard that he was tampering with the men, and authorised some of them to accept his invitations. He offered 4L a man and employment in France.

It will be remembered that an attempt was made near Tunbridge, some weeks ago, to upset the train conveying Prince Albert and the Duke of Cambridge from Dover to London. It now appears that the obstruction placed on the rail would not have upset the train; and Groyne, the offender, has been discharged by the Maidstone bench of magistrates sitting at quarter-sessions.

Literature.

Westward Ho! or, The Voyages and Adventures of Sir Amyas Leigh, Knight in the reign of Her Most Glorious Majesty Queen Elizabeth. Rendered into Modern English by CHARLES KINGSLEY. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co. 1855.

Our unavoidable postponement of this notice has given us the advantage of witnessing a few of the startling effects produced by the plunge of this new bomb-shell from Mr. Kingsley's artillery upon the literary and religious world. It has caused already more than one brilliant "flare up," besides making innumerable smaller explosions of a private nature, which crackle in all directions through the little circles of society wherever its somewhat fiery—or, as some might be disposed to add, sulphureous—contents, have come into hostile contact with that most inflammable of all things, jealous prejudice, whether right or wrong. For we have a faith, dangerous though it may be, in the existence of some right prejudices—doggedly sticking to a profound belief, in spite of apparent demonstration, in spite of the winning smiles of plausibility; and we have not progressed so far yet in peace principles, but that it is sometimes good to have, not a nicely-balanced and skilfully contrived argument, but a regular stand-up fight of opinion—prejudice, if you like it the better—sturdily poking our notions into each other's faces, as the knights of old used to thrust their lances into each other's vizors; for in the shaking up and shaking down consequent thereupon, many things change their places, and, ten to one, are left afterwards in stations more proportioned to their real deserts.

Now, we do not mean to deny to Mr. Kingsley other qualities upon occasion; but we believe him to possess pre-eminently the "vis" necessary to create this kind of healthful stir. Out fly his works across the literary heavens with the rush and roar of a rocket; straightway there is a rattling of pens in inkstands like the shaking of musket-locks at a review, and the host of critics

stand to arms; forth blazes their fire with aim nearer or more remote from their mark as the case may be; up goes the startled howl of pious watch-dogs occasionally given to a comfortable nap at the kennel door, which they would prefer not having disturbed; loud bursts the shout of welcome from hot blooded novices, who are certain that the millenium, or at least the year of jubilee, is come; while calculating souls, exclusively wise in their generation, look up, shake their heads with a knowing smile, and settle again to their peaceful avocations. But, for the time being, the pulse of life beats quicker; every sleepy power is aroused, and thanks be to the man who causes this result.

"A pretty work for a novel!" some may exclaim; "Sir, I didn't want to be shaken up and jolted about, after the fashion of that miserable patient of the apothecary of comic renown; I wanted a quiet day's reading (with alternate sleeping) by the sea side; if I wanted to hear Mr. Kingsley preach—which I don't, for I'm told his notions are really shocking, but if I did—I could go and hear him in his pulpit; I protest against being wheedled into reading his sermons in the shape of a three-volume novel; I did not want to ride at the tail of a sky-rocket, but just an amusing book to while away the tedium of my quiet donkey-drive upon the sands." Then, Sir, allow us to recommend you our excellent contemporary, *Punch*; or the delightful and entertaining history of Brown, Jones, and Robinson; but a true novel—never!

For fiction should be as contracted life, the compression of the hopes and fears, the longing and despair of multitudes, or of years, to a point of intense interest, of brilliant light. If you only desire amusement in fiction, then, to be consistent, down with your Raphaels and Rembrandts, and up with variegated tea-trays in their place; away with your "Messiah" and "Elijah," and let melodious musical boxes tinkle everlasting polkas in your delighted ears.

Judged by this idea of what a novel ought to be, "Westward Ho!" is full of beauties, but it is full of faults too; for here we have life not only concentrated, but it often hardens on being sublimated. Heroic human life, indeed, with its foundation in simple godliness, is dashed off with the touch of a master's hand, and a glow is kindled, and a yearning engendered after living in our day to noble purpose, as the characters portrayed did in theirs: loyalty and selfishness, religion and fanaticism, devotion and covetousness, are set forth in the fierce contention which we are constantly compelled to witness in everyday life, though, being spread over days and weeks and years, they do not come upon us with such concentrated force, often struggling in the same breast, and to some extent, at least, in one shape or other, felt by all. But we fear it is taking that step beyond the sublime which is commonly regarded as particularly dangerous, when a pretty painted piece of flesh and blood, not over-troubled with profound emotions or mental struggles, about whom we are told nothing worth the knowing, except, perhaps, that "her languid eyes gleam soft lightnings," that "she has delicate ankles and tiny feet," or that "she started and gave a pretty little shriek," like a properly-behaved young lady, when surprised by a gentleman at a turn in the road, is made the summit of their ambition to all the young demi-gods of Devon—including a blundering giant of a sailor—a delicately-proportioned and most intellectual young courtier, in a "perfectly plain suit of dove colour," with hat looped up over a "beautiful little ear," and a "pretty little pointed beard," dyed of a bright vermilion; besides a fat hero, with flashing "pig's eyes," and a squeaking voice, who ends an eloquent oration concerning her, with a "violent burst of tears." Mr. Kingsley must really excuse our speaking thus of his "noble Brotherhood of the Rose," which, in our opinion, is the weak point of the whole story.

Turn we to our author's delineations of character. As to his treatment of his females, he has been lauded to the skies, and also abused without mercy. Here is a sketch:—

"Mrs. Leigh was, and had been from her youth, one of those noble old English Churchwomen, without superstition, and without severity, who are among the fairest features of that heroic time. There was a certain melancholy about her nevertheless; for the recollections of her childhood carried her back to times when it was an awful thing to be a Protestant. She could remember among them, five-and-twenty years ago, the burning of poor blind Joan Waste, at Derby; and of Mistress Joyce Lewis, too, like herself, a lady born; and sometimes, even now, in her nightly dreams, rang in her ears her mother's bitter cries to God, either to spare her that fiery torment, or to give her strength to bear it, as she whom she loved had borne it before her. . . . She (the mother) escaped; but a sadness hung upon all her life, and the skirt of that dark mantle fell upon the young girl who had been the partner of her wanderings and hidings among the lonely hills; and who, after she was married, gave herself utterly up to God. And yet in giving herself to God, Mrs. Leigh gave herself to her husband, her children, and the poor of Northampton, and was none the less welcome to all the gentle families round, who honoured her husband's talents, and enjoyed his wit. She accustomed herself to austerities, which often called forth the kindly rebukes of her husband;

and yet she did so without one superstitious thought of appeasing the fancied wrath of God, or of giving him pleasure (base thought) by any pain of hers; for her spirit had been trained in the freest and loftiest doctrines of Luther's school; and that little mystic 'Alt-Deutsch Theologie' was her counsellor and comforter by day and night.

"And now, at little past forty, she was left a widow; lovely still in face and figure; and still more lovely from the divine calm which brooded, like the dove of peace and the Holy Spirit of God (which indeed it was) over every look, and word, and gesture; a sweetness which had been ripened by storm, as well as by sunshine; which this world had not given and could not take away. No wonder that Sir Richard and Lady Grenville loved her; no wonder that her children worshipped her;—"

No wonder truly:—a man who can thus sketch the grand outline of a noble, godly woman, in a manner that must send a rush of enthusiasm to the heart of many an Englishman, as he thinks him of his own mother,—and who can, moreover, bring that outline forth in tone and tint by every successive masterly touch throughout the book, till we almost adore the unobtrusive yet glorious, the quiet yet powerful, almost living image of that which is perhaps the noblest sight on earth, a truly venerable woman,—must have a large and genial sympathy with human life, and a true knowledge of the immediate source of all that is good and generous and lofty therein. All through the narrative, without the parade, the "puffing" to which Mr. Kingsley is too much given with some of his quite inferior characters, in quietness, and self-sacrificing, devoted constancy, this glorious mother holds on her way, like a holy star above the raving of the sea, or the flare and glitter, the mad whirling gaiety, the curses and laughter of a crowded city at night. We should like, did our space permit, to quote passage on passage to show how admirably, by what little hints and almost secret touches, displaying, far more than any laboured effort could, the deeply seated idea in the mind of the author, this character is wrought out; but take the very few words, in which the meeting between the already bereaved mother and her only son, now reft of sight, takes place:—

"He seemed to know perfectly when they had reached the gates, opened the lock with his own hands, and went boldly forward along the gravel path, while Cary and Brimblecombe followed him trembling; for they expected some violent burst of emotion, either from him or his mother, and the two good fellows' tender hearts were fluttering like a girl's. Up to the door he went, as if he had seen it; felt for the entrance, stood therein, and called quietly, 'Mother!'

"In a moment, his mother was on his bosom. Neither spoke for awhile. She sobbing inwardly, with tearless eyes, he standing firm and cheerful, with his great arms clasped around her. 'Mother!' he said, at last, 'I am come home, you see, because I needs must come. Will you take me in, and look after this useless carcass? I shall not be so very troublesome, mother—shall I?' and he looked down, and smiled upon her, and kissed her brow. She answered not a word, but passed her arm gently round his waist, and led him in.

"Take care of your head, dear child, the doors are low.' And they went in together."

If a man does not feel in the most trifling words here, the utter self-sacrifice of a mother, even to the choking of her own agony, lest her grief should reach the heart of one she loves, we pity him.

We have dwelt so long upon Mrs. Leigh, because Mr. Kingsley has, we think, treated the female sex in so degrading a manner in *Rose Salterne*, that really one might suppose him to be utterly ignorant of what a noble woman is. A decent sort of lass in her way, no doubt; and very likely to cause any quantity of broken heads among the 'prentice boys of a village, and to enjoy it very much in a good-humoured way; but when she gets amongst giants and courtiers, squires and parsons, lords and ladies, it is quite plain that the head of the silly little goose is completely turned, her empty vanity and conceit become quite unbearable; and when a set of gay young gentlemen, all of remarkable talents in one way or other, rush off pell-mell upon what in those days would equal a voyage to the moon in these, for the highly-respectable purpose of snatching her from the fangs of her lawful husband, all we can say is—more fools they. It is no redemption of all this to make her die a martyr's death in the Inquisition; we protest against it; it is too purely horrible to be heroic, for there is wanting the moral strength and fervent devotion that must for ever be required, to cast a halo of glory over suffering, and to give a noble painful pleasure in seeing it trampled under foot.

But we are compelled to pass rapidly on. Ayacanora, we confess, we thoroughly admire; thinking that Mr. Kingsley has hit off, almost to perfection, the struggle of savage education with the softening effect of dim and distant recollections suddenly awakened, of the fierce habits thrust upon her by custom, and a hidden yearning towards what is refined and tender, the inheritance of her civilised blood, which had long lain in secret—like Robinson Crusoe's gold under somewhat similar circumstances.

Of all the male characters, we are disposed, it may be with singular obstinacy and perverseness, to like Will Cary best. There is a joviality, and yet a quiet sincerity about him, which decidedly takes our heart. If Mr. Kingsley will persist in

introducing and carrying about his main characters with such a flourish of trumpets and roll of drums, he must expect that the perverse public, who, like naughty children, have a spiteful detestation of the models forced upon their imitation, will certainly take a fancy to minor characters, upon whom he has not bestowed half the pains. This applies in some considerable degree to the grand, big, pasty-consuming, ale-drinking, hero in chief, who really is, if for a moment we may be excused the expression, "a regular brick," but runs, we fear, some danger of becoming, like "pious Æneas," rather a bore, through our being too often and continuously called on to be in ecstasies of admiration at him. Still, if, in the hearts of the thousands of young men, who, we earnestly trust, will read this book, an earnest desire is kindled to be a true, simple, great-hearted, God-loving, devil-hating man, like unto Sir Amyas Leigh of Burrough, Mr. Kingsley may well thank God that he has not written his book in vain.

As to our author's powers of description we can only add our tribute to that of all the world; and we prefer hastening on, as our space is so limited, to things of more importance, in our estimation, and not perhaps so generally noticed.

The worst feature in the principles of the book, is its ruthless vituperative hatred of the Roman Catholics and Spaniards; and this not merely in the mouths of the *dramatis personæ*, but in the narrative and descriptions, where the author speaks for himself. Not the slightest sympathy is there with the sufferings of the English Catholics as an oppressed and persecuted people at home; no indignation at their being imprisoned, fined, expatriated, and hung; all this is a matter of course; but if they squeak, or complain, or conspire, down comes a torrent of vituperation.

Considering the book as a historical novel, we think that Mr. Kingsley has felt with, but has exaggerated, the spirit of the times he has chosen, while he has not ventured, to any dangerous extent, upon the common characters of history.

Why, then, should we finally profess, notwithstanding that what we have said would seem to leave the balance with regard to literary merit in many respects uncertain—why should we profess that we earnestly thank Mr. Kingsley, for giving us this book? We would that we could quote the whole of that last scene upon the rocks of Lundy, by way of reply. The whole story of passion, of adventure, and of glory, has stormed waywardly and wildly by us. Looking back, we see the young giant coming forth to run his race in life, simple, earnest, and true—we see him melted by love, and nerved again by generous self-devotion—we see him driven on by the ardour of conquest, embittered by his private wrongs, infuriated by what he calls mere treachery, but what is, after all, a love as true as his own, demonised by malignant hate, in which he shrouds himself as in a black world of his own, where he sets himself up for a god—a very Satan in his own hell. Such are some faint traces of the picture that seems to loom through that black arch which follows him as he drives on after the doomed Spaniard almost into the jaws of death. There is his victim; he will gloat over his life's blood yet! He has him;—no! The object of his frightful hate is snatched away for ever.

"Shame!" cried Amyas, hurling his sword far into the sea, 'to lose my right, my right! when it was in my very grasp! Unmerciful!'

"A crack which rent the sky, and made the granite ring and quiver; a bright world of flame, and then a blank of utter darkness, against which stood out, glowing red-hot, every mast, and sail, and rock, and Salvation Yeo, as he stood just in front of Amyas, the tiller in his hand. All red-hot, transfigured into fire; and behind, the black, black night."

But at that thunderbolt, which is to the world in that book what the crack of Doom will be to the world at large, right and wrong fall at an instant, with the lightning's flash, into their own places; godliness and bigotry, devotion and selfishness, righteous indignation and fiendish hate, are shaken, as it were, and hurled apart; and, after a momentary convulsion of agonising despair, the great soul rises calm and bright to the feet of God, while the holy beams of universal love shine upon it; self is swallowed up in sacrifice, and charity and peace withal dwell like a heavenly twilight upon the heat and storm of the day.

PERIODICALS.

THE appearance of a new quarterly is no longer a great literary event. We open, however, with unusual interest the pages of the *National Review*, understanding that it is not only the enlarged successor of the long-living *Prospect*, and therefore the representative of an important section of the religious mind of our age, but is also the fruit of a secession from the *Westminster* of such principal writers as Froude and Martineau. Our expectation is not altogether disappointed. The articles on "Ewald's Life of Christ," and on "Romanism, Protestantism, and Anglicanism," fix the theological position of the review—a position, however unsatisfactory to us, indefinitely higher than that to which the dis-

ciples of Comte have lowered the *Westminster*. The opening political article—"The Administrative Problem"—does injustice to the "popular discontent," by over-refinement of its elements; but is certainly a masterly article, full of such instruction as only the perfectly-informed can impart. "International Duties and the Present Crisis" are discussed with more boldness, but with less ability. The gem of the number is the paper on "Cowper"—a really fascinating piece of critical biography. A summary of new works on philosophy and theology, with a list of books suitable to reading-societies, form a rather meagre substitute for the copious reviews appended to the *Westminster* and *British*. The former of these last-mentioned does not appear to have suffered by the loss to which we have adverted. "Spinoza" is the subject of the opening article: the name may repel and the sentiments provoke dissent, but the attraction of the style will be confessed. For the articles on "International Immorality" and "The Foreign Policy of the United States," every patriot and philanthropist should be grateful, as for an honest exposure by able hands of crimes in which nations are the unconscious accomplices as well as victims. "The Decline of Party Government" is a title that promises more than is realised. Not so "The Physiological Errors of Teetotalism": the writer takes by the horns Dr. Carpenter's dictum, that "alcohol is essentially poisonous"—undertakes to prove that alcohol is an article of food—and proves it, even to the conviction of some who would reward him for the demonstration with the title of Enemy to the human race.

The *British Quarterly* has the best article on Sydney Smith's biography we have yet seen; two scientific papers—one on the "Works of Dr. Thomas Young," the other on "Ethnology and Revelation," the former more pleasantly treated than the latter—a discussion of American prospects in the light of the "Know-Nothing Policy"—a similar contribution to our knowledge of China and its future—an able advocacy of the Administrative Reform movement—and a review of "Russian Aggression and British Statesmanship," calculated to help the growing feeling that little need be apprehended from the former but for the vices of the latter. Less brilliant than former numbers of this *Review*, it is yet not to be neglected by the reader or politician who would be well up in the knowledge of the times.

The *London Quarterly*, on the contrary, has not a single article which would not be equally relevant at nearly any other time. Such papers as those on "The Influence of the Reformation upon English Literature," and on "The Science and Poetry of Art," however well worth reading at any time, will scarcely be appreciated just now, especially in the company of six others, including a biography of the Rev. Dr. Newton, a history of French Protestants, and a discussion of the forgotten West India question.

The *Church of England Quarterly* reappears on our table after a long absence; and we are sorry that we cannot renew the acknowledgment of combined vivacity and liberality it was often our pleasure to make. The only article of the present number having a political complexion is a vulgar defence of Louis Napoleon.

The *Journal of Psychological Medicine* has, among other articles of interest peculiar to the science it represents, a review of the case of Buranelli—recently executed; in which Dr. Sutherland is shown to have displayed, in the evidence which probably decided the prisoner's fate, gross physiological ignorance.

Frazer divides with the *British* the credit of the best notice of Sydney Smith's Life and Letters; and has a very entertaining account of the Mont Blanc ascent, contributed by the American adventurer. *Blackwood* has too much of politics, though not of the worst sort; and strays into theology for the purpose of attacking Mr. Maurice, whose writings are, in very ill taste and clumsy wit, introduced as light literature. There is none to excel *Blackwood* in historiettes and novellettes;—let him not exclude one of them for polemics, as he values his honoured place at the fireside and the seashore. In the *Eclectic* we can only specify an article on that most neglected of fine arts, Platform Oratory.

Hogg's *Instructor* has a paper on Tennyson by Gerald Massey, which is a proof at once how well poets write in prose, and how careful they need be not to let the prose run into bathos. In the same number we have the opening scene of a dramatic poem, by Cradock Newton, too much in the "spasmodic" style to justify the exclusion of as many pages of "Sister Anne."

Chambers' Journal concludes a half-yearly volume with a story of Crimean adventure, by an American; interesting chiefly as a view of Alma from the Russian side, yet not through Russian glasses. As a general instructor and entertainer, the journal is good as ever.

The *Art Journal* adds to its habitual attractions (including prints of the Royal Pictures) a lavishly-illustrated catalogue of the Paris Exhibition, so arranged as to bind separately. Specially to be mentioned among a series of engravings from sculpture is that of "Hope," a bas relief by Gibson.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Life of Napoleon Bonaparte. 2 vols. Sampson Low, Son, and Co. Historical and Critical Commentary on the Old Testament. Paris I. and II. Longman and Co. Locke's Writings and Philosophy. Ibid. Compendium of Chronology. Ibid. Memoir and Remains of the Rev. J. G. Pike. Jarrold and Sons. J. Gadsby's Wanderings in the East. W. Gadsby. Religious Thoughts. J. Chapman. Iphigenia at Delphi. Longman and Co. The Lord's Prayer, and other Sermons. Macmillan and Co. The Believer's Journey and Future Home. J. Blackwood. The War and its Issues. A. Hall and Co. Character and its Conquests. B. L. Green. A Sabbath at Home. A. Hall and Co. Chaucer's Poetical Works. J. W. Parker and Sons. Urgent Questions. J. F. Shaw. The Curse of the Village. Lambert and Co. Veva; or, the War of the Peasants. Ibid. The Lion of Flanders. Ibid. The Influence of the Mind over the Body. W. Blackwood and Sons. Sermons on Public Events. Macmillan and Co. A Present Heaven. Constable and Co. Life's Phantoms, and other Poems. W. Collins. The Communicant's Companion. Longman and Co. Live and Learn. J. F. Shaw. Our Boys; What shall we do with Them? Groombridge and Sons. The Harp of Zion. Paton and Ritchie. The True Belief. Constable and Co. Is Man Responsible for his Belief. R. Stark. A Reply to Cumming's Lecture on the End of the World. Ibid. Voluntaryism in the House of its Friends. Ibid. Abba Father. Paton and Ritchie. A Few Words about the Inmates of our Workhouses. Longman and Co. The Mission-House Letter. Tallant and Allen. Prophecy for 1855. Chapman and Hall. Plan of a Female College. Macmillan and Co. The Right of Woman to Exercise the Elective Franchise. J. Chapman. The Coming of the Kingdom. Constable and Co. Baptism: What does it Signify? Houlston and Stoneman. Pamphlets of J. Smedley. G. Wilkins, Derby. Bedside Letters on Hydropathy. Simpkin and Co. The Life and System of Pestalozzi. Longman and Co. Frederick the Great. Ibid.

Cleanings.

Half the failures in life arise from the pulling of one's horse as he is leaping.—*Guesses at Truth*.

The fashion of wearing hoops in their dresses has been revived by the ladies of Philadelphia.

The admissions to the Crystal Palace for six days ending July 13, were 48,463.

A man was arrested in Baltimore on Saturday for "whistling after a lady."—*American paper*.

The forged dock warrants circulated by Davidson and Gordon are close upon half a million—about 490,000.

The Italian Opera House in the Haymarket has been named as the probable locale of the new west-end branch of the Bank of England.

In Newhaven (says the *Boston Atlas*), the medical college is on the road to the cemetery, the divinity college on the road to the poor-house, and the law school on the road to the gaol.

George Sand's autobiography, which has already run through seventeen volumes, is still to occupy three more; and the lady's life may hereafter furnish materials for another score of volumes.

The brilliant letters of Mr. William Howard Russell, the special correspondent of the *Times* in the Crimea, have been placed in the hands of Messrs. Routledge and Co. for immediate publication.

In composing, as a general rule, run your pen through every other word you have written; you have no idea what vigour it will give your style.—*Sydney Smith*.

To one who said, "I do not believe there is an honest man in the world," another replied, "it is impossible that one man should know all the world, but quite possible that one may know himself."

A French chemist says that he has discovered that by grinding tea in the same manner as coffee, before infusion, the quantity of exhilarating fluid obtained is nearly doubled.

A tailor in London has invented a waistcoat on the principle of Colt's revolver—a garment with four fronts, useful to secure the charm of variety or to conceal shabbiness or grease spots, but particularly convenient as lessening luggage, by reducing four waistcoats to one.

An American Soyer (or sawyer) has invented the following mess for the million: "Cut up four laths in a peck of sawdust. When well mixed, bake by placing a napkin containing it in the sun for half an hour. Serve up with sauce made by soaking a cedar shingle in a pail of water."

A genuine "Yankee gal" advertises herself as follows: "Am twenty-eight years of age; neither handsome nor a 'singing angel,' but understand the music of the pudding slice. Am in no hurry about marrying, but think I should like to find my partner as soon as thirty-one."

It is said that one of the incidental results of the Japan expedition is the discovery that the Zodiacal light is a belt extending entirely round the earth, after the manner of Saturn's ring. The matter has excited a good deal of interest among the astronomers, and President Pierce, of Cambridge (U.S.), considers the fact established by the observations taken.

Among the lunatics in the State Asylum at Utica, United States, is one who has been at work for the last two years in getting up a steamboat whose engine shall be worked with Epsom salts. Another gentleman in an adjoining room proposes to put elliptic springs under Niagara "to ease the water when

it jumps;" while a third is busily engaged in getting out the timber for "a six-bladed horse" and a leather fryingpan.

Mr. George Combe has recently produced a new work, entitled "Phrenology applied to Painting and Sculpture."

When Arago first arrived in Paris, as a very young man, he was much gratified by the attention he received from Laplace, then in the zenith of his renown. He confesses, however, that his admiration for the illustrious author of the "Mecanique Celeste" was much disturbed, when, on one occasion, having been at his house, he heard Madame Laplace, approaching her husband, say to him, "Will you let me have the key of the sugar?"—*Ladies' Own Journal*.

Dr. Hall, in the *Medical Journal*, asserts that one great cause of dyspepsia in ministers is eating too soon after preaching. For two or three hours the tide of nervous energy has been setting in strongly towards the brain, and it cannot be suddenly turned toward the stomach. But the mental effort has occasioned a feeling of faintness or debility about the stomach, and a morbid appetite; and if food is taken at all largely, there is not the nervous energy requisite to effect its digestion, for the brain will be running over the dis-course.

A florist of many years' experience gives the following receipt for preserving a bouquet: "When you receive a bouquet, sprinkle it lightly with fresh water, then put it into a vessel containing soap suds; this will nutrify the roots and keep the flowers bright. Take the bouquet out of the suds every morning, and lay it sideways (the stock entering first) into clean water, keep it there a minute or two, then take it out, and sprinkle the flowers lightly by the hand with water; replace it in the soap suds, and it will bloom as fresh as when gathered. The soap suds need changing every three or four days. By observing these rules a bouquet can be kept bright and beautiful for at least a month, and will last still longer in a passable state; but attention as directed above must be strictly observed, or all will perish."

BIRTHS.

July 13, the wife of the Rev. S. Dyson, Uppermill, Saddleworth, of a daughter.

July 11, at Limerick, Ireland, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Tarnotson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 9, at the Independent Chapel, Redbourne, Herts, by their pastor, the Rev. J. C. Westbrook, Mr. ALLEN ANSON, of Harpenden, to MARY DOROTHY, eldest daughter of Mr. THOMAS ASHBY, of Redbourne.

July 11, at Albion Chapel, Ashton-under-Lyne, by the Rev. J. G. Rogers, B.A., Mr. GEORGE HARRISON, to ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Wm. SUNDERLAND, Esq., Ashton-under-Lyne.

July 17, at St. Neots, by Mr. P. Turner, Congregational minister, Mr. SAMUEL K. BLAND, Baptist minister, of Cheshunt, Herts, to Miss CARB, of Warboy.

July 3, at the Independent Chapel, Isleworth, by the Rev. Lemon Hall, of Poyle, the Rev. RIFTON PORTER, of Staines, to ANN ELIZABETH HUGHES, of Porch House, Isleworth.

July 14, at the Caledonian-road Chapel, by the Rev. Ebenezer Davies, Mr. JOHN CONYEBEAR, engineer, to Miss EMILY COOK, of Hornsey Rise, Holloway.

DEATHS.

July 8, at 15, Duke-street, King's-square, Bristol, CATHERINE WILLIAMS HILL, daughter of the late Rev. JOSHUA HILL, Wesleyan minister.

At Swanscombe, Kent, MARTHA, relict of Mr. WM. CUBITT, late of Neatishead, Norfolk, aged eighty-two.

July 12, at Mercer Lodge, Kensington-gore, SAMUEL FRANCIS, only surviving son of the late Captain MARRYAT, R.N., aged twenty-nine.

July 12, at Robinson's-row, Kingsland, after an active and benevolent life, J. C. R. HADWEN, Esq., late master and treasurer of the Fanmakers' Company, aged eighty-four.

July 12, at Cloverley, Salop, ELIZABETH, only surviving sister of JOHN WHITEHALL DOD, Esq., M.P., in her sixty-first year.

June 20, the Rev. EVAN JONES, Independent Minister of Ruscombe Chapel, near Stroud, Gloucestershire.

July 10, at Bocking, Mrs. JOHN MINTON COURTAULD.

July 10, at Chippenham, Mr. GEORGE TANNER, upwards of forty years deacon of the Baptist Chapel, and superintendent of the Sunday-school, aged sixty-seven.

July 10, of inflammation, MARY ANN, the beloved wife of Mr. FREDERICK FISHER, of Noble-street, City, aged forty-four.

June 12, MARIANNE, wife of Professor MEALE D'AUSSIER, after many months of severe suffering.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday evening.

During the past week the Money Market has not undergone any considerable fluctuations. The resignation of Lord John Russell caused a fall of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on Saturday, and on Monday there was a further slight decline. The probability of further estimates for the war, and a future loan have also weighed heavily on the market. To-day there has been a firmer tone, and an improvement of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. has been supported. Consols are now quoted at 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 91 for money, and the 8th August, Reduced Three per Cents. are at 91 $\frac{1}{2}$; and the New Three per Cents. 92 $\frac{1}{2}$; Bank Stock, 213 to 214; Indian Bonds, 35s to 37s prem.; ditto Stock, 230; Exchequer Bills remain without change.

The Foreign Market remains steady, and more activity was shown to-day. Turkish Stock has been well supported at the advanced price, the quotation for Money being 88, and for the 31st instant, 88 $\frac{1}{2}$. In the Share Market a fair amount of business has been transacted, but with scarcely any change in the quotations. Mining Shares have been more active, but prices have not improved.

The specie arrivals of last week amounted to about 250,000*l.*, and the shipments are estimated to have reached a similar sum. A heavy drain of bullion has been experienced at the Bank of England, which has made large advances to Government on Deficiency Bills. The French and English Governments have

jointly given a guarantee for a 4 per cent. interest on the New Loan, on security of the Egyptian tribute, and the Custom-house dues of Smyrna and Syria. The Turkish Government provides a sinking fund of 1 per cent.

The new French loan will be for 750,000 millions of francs, open to public subscription from the 18th to the 29th of this month. It is understood that Messrs. Rothschild will open a list in London for the new French loan.

The reports of the trade of the manufacturing towns during the past week are wholly without interest. At Manchester the extent of business is still very small. In the iron trade at Birmingham there has been continued steadiness, and some of the other occupations of the place have shown signs of improvement. At Nottingham there has been no alteration, this being usually a dull period. In the woollen districts there have been large transactions, and a further increase of confidence; and in the Irish linen-markets the tendency to recovery has been sustained.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the past week have comprised six vessels, two to Sydney, two to Melbourne, one to Hobart-town, and one to Portland Bay, with an aggregate capacity of 3,424 tons. The rates of freight exhibit little variation.

The general business of the port of London during the past week has presented nothing for remark. The total number of vessels reported inward was 222, being five over the previous week, and the total cleared outward was 115, showing a decrease of 46. Among those cleared outward 14 were in ballast.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Consols	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Consols for Ac.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
3 per Cent. Red.	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
New 3 per Cent.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
India Stock	230 1/2	233 1/2	233 1/2	233 1/2	233 1/2	233 1/2
Bank Stock	212 1/2	213 1/2	213 1/2	213 1/2	213 1/2	213 1/2
Exchange-bills	27 pm	27 pm	27 pm	27 pm	27 pm	27 pm
India Bonds	37 pm	34 pm	34 pm	37 pm	37 pm	37 pm
Long Annuities	4	4 1-16	4 1-16	4	4 1-16	4 1-16

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1855.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued, £30,895,085	Government Debt, £11,015,100
	Other Securities, 2,084,900
	Gold Coin & Bullion, 16,895,085
	Silver Bullion, —
£30,895,085	£30,895,085

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital, £14,563,000	Government Securities (including Debt), £13,757,224
Reserve, 3,177,665	Weight Annuity, 13,328,406
Public Deposits, 6,852,380	Notes, 10,412,338
Other Deposits, 12,586,891	Gold and Silver Coins, 688,981
Six Days and other Bills, 1,017,440	
£38,187,346	£38,187,346

July 12, 1855.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, July 13, 1855.

BANKRUPT.

TITCOMB, E. Clewer, Berkshire, builder, July 26, August 24; solicitors, Mr. Empson, Moorgate-street, City; and Mr. Hornidge, Adam-street, Adelphi.

OVEN, E. Barossa-terrace, Bethnal-green, oil and colourman, July 21, August 24; solicitor, Mr. Buchanan, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street.

KING, A. Chiswell-street, Finsbury, wholesale grocer, July 21, August 24; solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Sise-lane, Bucklersbury.

DELOME, L. Broad-street-buildings, City, merchant, July 25, August 22; solicitor, Mr. Hodgson, Arbour-square, Stepney.

COLLIS, W. E. Strand, dealer in waterproof clothing, July 23, August 26; solicitor, Mr. Chidley, Gresham-street, City.

GRANT, W. Brighton, Sussex, news-vender, July 23, August 25; solicitors, Messrs. Cooper and Hodgson, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn.

FATES, W. H. Wallingford, Berkshire, grocer, July 23, Sept. 1; solicitors, Messrs. White and Sons, Bedford-row; and Messrs. Hedges, Wallingford.

WILLIAMS, J. E. M. Whitstable, Kent, apothecary, July 23, August 25; solicitor, Mr. Brewer, Philip-lane, City.

ARMSTRONG, T. B. Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, fishmonger, July 18, August 18; solicitors, Messrs. Nicholls and Clarke, Cook's-court, Lincoln's-inn.

KILNER, C. Walsall, Staffordshire, licensed victualler, July 25, August 22; solicitors, Messrs. Thomas and Lewis, Tewkesbury; and Mr. Hodgson, Birmingham.

WHITAKER, E. Walsall, Staffordshire, draper, July 27, August 24; solicitors, Messrs. Sale and Co., Manchester; and Mr. Hodgson, Birmingham.

HICKERY, T. Bristol, brickmaker, July 27, August 21; solicitor, Mr. Harris, Bristol.

HERDREW, B. Pile, Yorkshire, innkeeper, July 26, Sept. 6; solicitors, Mr. Coulson, Scarborough; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

MARSHALL, W. and **SMITH, W.** Sheffield, Yorkshire, edge tool manufacturers, August 4, Sept. 1; solicitor, Mr. Bramston, Sheffield.

WALTERS, W. Chester, coal agent, July 31, August 21; solicitor, Mr. Greatley, Liverpool.

DIVIDENDS.

August 3, G. Roots, Chatham and Hoo, Kent, brickmaker—August 3, H. Brieback, Middlesex-street, City, and Mount-terrace, Whitechapel, baker—August 3, J. Matthews and J. E. Phillips, Wood-street, City, warehousemen—August 3, R. Bond, Brighton, builder—August 3, T. O. W. Pierce, Manchester, merchant—August 7, W. Graham, Blackburn, Lancashire, draper—August 6, S. T. Sloggett, Devonport, linen-draper—August 6, W. H. Hayward, Devonport, tailor chandler—August 6, J. J. Kingdon, Ridgway, Devonshire, saddler—August 3, T. Bourne, Liverpool—August 7, B. Langdale, J. Eytan, and M. J. Cooke, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchants—August 7, J. Watson (separate estate), Sunderland, shipbuilder—August 7, R. Y. Watson (separate estate), Sunderland, shipbuilder—August 7, J. Robinson, Hexham, Northumberland, carrier—August 9, J. Fittes and R. Fittes, Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Gateshead, tea dealers.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

J. A. Sanders and J. H. Robson, Stockton, Durham, druggists—T. H. Plasket, C. Plasket, and E. Plasket, Old Burlington-street, Bond-street, wine merchants—J. Read, sen., and J. Read, jun., Bingley, Yorkshire, ironfounders—G. C. Arbuthnot, A. S. Glad-

stone, M. Gladstone, D. Mackinlay, and W. M. Stenart, Liverpool and Calcutta, merchants; as far as regards G. C. Arbuthnot—R. Brown, J. Hunter, W. M. Stenart, G. C. Arbuthnot, A. S. Gladstone, F. Ewart, D. Mackinlay, M. Gladstone, and A. G. Latham, Manchester, merchants; as far as regards G. C. Arbuthnot—G. C. Arbuthnot, P. Ewart, A. G. Latham, R. Brown, and J. Hunter, Liverpool and Bombay, merchants; as far as regards G. C. Arbuthnot—J. Dalley and T. P. Joyce, Manchester, manufacturers—G. Wilson and J. Wilson, George-court, Piccadilly, printers—P. Schmid and A. Vicarino, Thavies-inn, Holborn—J. Young, T. Blackburn, T. Raine, J. Burrell, and G. Sherwood, Leeds, joiners; as far as regards T. Raine—H. Fenton and F. Hyde, Queen's Ferry, Flintshire, wire rope manufacturers—J. Holdsworth and E. Graham, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, corn factors—J. Holdsworth, W. I. Holdsworth, G. Holdsworth, and T. Holdsworth, Halifax and Bradford, Yorkshire, worsted manufacturers; as far as regards J. Holdsworth—P. Roylance and E. W. Roylance, Manchester, Irish provision commission agents—J. Edwards and E. Croston, Seething-lane, City, Custom-house, commission agents—H. Home and M. Peacock, Leeds, silk mercers—James Homersham, John Homersham, and E. Homersham, Bermondsey-street, and Canterbury, woolstaplers—H. Riley and J. Ibbotson, the Law's and Rakehead Dells, near Bacup, Lancashire, stone dealers—R. Marsh and J. B. Marsh, Liverpool, forwarding agents—H. G. Gray, J. Law, and C. G. Crews, Commercial-wharf, Mile-end, and Mark-lane, City, manufacturing chemists—C. Farebrother and T. Earnshaw, Stockwell, Surrey, oil merchants—T. Dickens, J. Stevens, and C. J. Dickens, Regent-street, linen-drappers; as far as regards J. Stevens—E. Allen and J. Holmes, Bradford, Yorkshire, stuff manufacturers—R. Garbutt and W. R. Garbutt, Marton, Yorkshire, farmers—J. E. Peck, and R. Holloway, Newark-upon-Trent, Nottinghamshire, wharfingers—E. Marsden and F. S. Jackson, Liverpool, coal merchants—R. Moir and R. Brown, Aberdeen, wine merchants—O. G. Adamson and J. P. Logan, Glasgow and Liverpool, merchants.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

M'Lachlan, M., and Boyle, P., Glasgow, fish merchants, July 23.

Melkie, W., Edinburgh, solicitor, July 26.

Prophet, D., Inverness, solicitor, July 23.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

Swire, H., and Lockwood, J., Shipley, Yorkshire, worsted manufacturers, first div. of 9d., July 10, and any subsequent day, at Hope's, Leeds—Taylor, J., Ovenden, Yorkshire, worsted spinner, first div. of 3s., July 10 and any subsequent day, at Hope's, Leeds—Schofield, J., and Schofield, R., Rochdale, cotton spinners, first div. of 3d., July 17, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Herniman's, Manchester—Longmore, G., and Longmore, J., Manchester, provision merchants, first div. of 1s. 2d., July 10, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Herniman's, Manchester—Hampson, J., Manchester, ironfounder, second div. of 3s. 1d., July 17, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Herniman's, Manchester—Eason, S., (separate estate), Liverpool merchant, first div. of 1s., July 19, and any subsequent Thursday, at Cazenove's, Liverpool—Mellor, T., and Eason, S., Liverpool, merchants, first div. of 6d., July 19, and any subsequent Thursday, at Cazenove's, Liverpool.

Tuesday, July 17, 1855.

BANKRUPT.

MEARS, J. W. Croydon, Surrey, chemist, July 20, Sept. 1; solicitor, Mr. Taylor, Bucklersbury.

ELLIS, J. and **ELLIS, C.** Trinity-square, Brixton, builders, July 27, August 24; solicitors, Messrs. Jones, Quality-court, Chancery-lane.

WOOD, W. Wells-street, South Hackney, grocer, August 2 and 31; solicitor, Mr. Bevan, Old Jewry.

WILD, G. Oxford-street, grocer, August 2 and 31; solicitor, Mr. Holmer, Bucklersbury.

KELLEY, T. sen., Itchen Ferry, Hampshire, butcher, July 23, August 25; solicitors, Messrs. Trinder and Eyre, John-street, Bedford-row; and Messrs. Sharp and Co., Southampton.

TOYNEBEE, T. Slough, Buckinghamshire, horse dealer, July 23, August 31; solicitor, Mr. Empson, Moorgate-street.

DENT, J. and **DENT, R.** Atherstone, Warwickshire, builders, July 27, August 17; solicitors, Messrs. Power and Milgrim, Atherstone; and Mr. Hodgson, Birmingham.

COURTNEY, R. L. Westbromwich, Staffordshire, auctioneer, July 30, August 20; solicitors, Messrs. Duignan and Hemmant, Walsall.

POOLE, W. Kingston-upon-Hull, provision merchant, August 1 and 22; solicitor, Mr. Vollans, Hull.

DENTON, L. Bradford, Yorkshire, draper, August 3, Sept. 7; solicitors, Messrs. Rawson and Co., Bradford; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

CRIPPIN, J. and **FORSTER, W. R.** Rock Ferry, Cheshire, and Liverpool, ferry proprietors, July 30, August 20; solicitors, Messrs. Evans and Son, Liverpool.

GREYST, J. Liverpool, tobacconist, July 27, August 24; solicitors, Mr. Abrahams, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane; and Messrs. Evans and Son, Liverpool.

BATLEY, F. L. and **DARTON, S. M.** Manchester, small ware manufacturers, July 27, August 31; solicitors, Messrs. Higson and Robinson, Manchester.

BOSTOCK, T. Manchester, maker-up and packer, July 30, August 21; solicitor, Mr. Potter, Manchester.

DIVIDENDS.

August 10, J. P. Marsh, Bishopsgate-street, City, wool broker—August 6, E. L. Kyle, Reading, Berkshire, licensed victualler—August 6, G. F. Lilliecrapp, Bishopsgate-street Within, grocer—August 6, M. B. Steele, Leicester, linen-draper—August 8, E. Logsdon, Hatfield, Hertfordshire, baker—August 8, C. F. Tibbs, America-square, City, shipowner—August 9, T. Holder, Macclesfield, Cheshire, silk throwster—August 16, C. S. Flood and H. B. Lott, Honiton, Devonshire, bankers—August 7, W. Tweedie, Liverpool, soap boiler—August 10, D. Little, Liverpool, merchant—August 6, J. Etheridge (separate estate), Liverpool, insurance broker—August 6, G. M. B. Michell (separate estate), Liverpool, insurance broker—August 8, W. Farrall, West Derby, Lancashire, cattle salesman.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

A. Donnelly and J. McDonnell, Bentley-crescent, Kingsland-gate, and Somerset-terrace, Milton-road, Stoke Newington, surgeons, &c.—Jas. Redfern, H. Munslow, and Joseph Redfern, Birmingham, steel tool makers—A. L. Cooke and T. S. Kirkham, Regent-street, Middlesex, photographers—W. Wesley and O. A. Wesley, Princes-street, Hanover-square, tailors, clothiers, &c.—M. Cooke and C. N. Wright, Fazeley, Stafford, cotton spinners—J. Hanks and J. A. Brown, Pontefract, York, nurserymen and seedsmen—T. Johnson, jun., and W. Cranage, Ridgeway Iron Foundry, West Bromwich, Stafford—E. Wells and T. Wells, Norwood, Surrey, grocers and market gardeners—J. S. Rawlings and J. H. Rawlings, Church-street, Hackney, oil and colourmen—C. H. Fretwell and R. C. Jones, Ingram-court, Fenchurch-street, City, ship and insurance agents—H. G. Brown and J. King, Upper Thames-street, City, wholesale stationers—J. Duce and T. Duce, Wednesday, Stafford, wine and spirit merchants—G. Sullivan and J. W. Oldland, St. James Barton, Bristol, woollen drapers, &c.—G. Clarkson and C. Bucheridge, Bull-stairs, Upper Ground-street, Blackfriars-road, Surrey, boat and barge builders—B. Bentley and J. Bentley, Huddersfield, Mold-green, and Heckmondwike, York, wholesale and retail grocers—C. W. Hargrave and C. H. Harrison, Wood-street, Cheapside, City, umbrellas and parasol manufacturers—S. D. Darbyshire, E. Potter, and F. W. Grafton, Manchester, and Dinting Vale, Derby, calico printers; as far as regards F. W. Grafton—J. Nind and J. Whitmore, the Shakespeare, Wellington-place, West India-road, Limehouse, eating and lodging-house keepers—J. Keymer, C. B. Joshua, and R. R. Day, Bermondsey-street, Southwark, patent fuel manufacturers—J. Bryant and G. Tommy, Temple-gate Saw Mills, St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol—E. Belton and Jane Belton, Castle-street, Dudley, Worcester, hay and straw dealers and corn factors—W. Crisp and B. Brewood, Leicester, hosiers—J. Edwards and W. Harter, Salford and Manchester, silk manufacturers—T. Tong and E. Copley, Leeds, grocers—H. M. Naylor and J. Meeks, Birmingham.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

M'Leod, Rev. J. N., Chryston, near Muirhead, Lanarkshire, provision merchant, July 26.

Miller, W., and Co., Frenceze Printworks, Barrhead, calico printers, July 26.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

Pickering, W., Piccadilly, bookeller, fourth div. of 2s. 6d. and 17s. 6d. on new profits, July 18, and two subsequent Wednesdays, at Edwards's, Sombrook-court—Harrison, W., Clyde-terrace, Islington, first div. of 10s., July 18, and two subsequent Wednesdays, at Edwards's, Sombrook-court—Gleadow, T. O'Brien, Leamington, music-seller, first div. of 4s. 2d., July 18, and subsequent Wednesday, at Lee's, Aldermanbury—Smith and Ashley, Great Cornam-street, linen-draper, second div. of 3d., July 18, and subsequent Wednesday, at Lee's, Aldermanbury—Griffin, O. T., Lloyd's Coffee-house, underwriter, first div. of 7s., July 18, and subsequent Wednesday, at Lee's, Aldermanbury—Haydon, J., Barnstable, Devonshire, draper, final div. of 1s. 7d., July 18, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Stanfield's, Basinghall-street, Levy, W., White's-row, Spitalfields, macaroni manufacturer, second div. of 6d., July 19, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Stanfield's, Basinghall-street—Bentley, J. M., Dudley, Worcestershire, grocer, first div. of 6s., any Friday, at Whitmore's, Birmingham—Houston, W., Manchester, joiner, first div. of 6s. 8d., July 17, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Pot's, Manchester—Wah, J., Liverpool, corn merchant, first div. of 2s., July 18, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Morgan's, Liverpool—Stevens and Stower, Liverpool, first div. of 1s. 2d., July 18, and any subsequent Wednesday, at Morgan's, Liverpool—Winton, H. J. L. (separate estate), Birmingham, agricultural implement maker, first div. of 18s., any Thursday, at Christie's, Birmingham—Winton, E. W. (separate estate), Birmingham, agricultural implement maker, first div. of 20s., any Thursday, at Christie's, Birmingham.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, July 16.

We have had small arrivals of both English and foreign wheat during the past week. The Essex and Kent supply was taken off readily this morning by the millers at 1s. 3s. per cwt. over last Monday's prices, and for foreign there was a better sale at a similar advance. Flour is to 2s. per sack dearer. Barley in fair demand, at last week's prices. Beans and peas much the same as on Monday last. We had a large arrival of foreign oats, but scarcely any British; the sale was slow, and excepting for fine fresh qualities, prices were 6d. to 1s. lower than on Monday last. Linseed and cakes fully as dear.

BRITISH.

	s.	d.
Wheat—		
Essex and Kent, Red	73	75
Do. White	78	84
Lin. Norfolk, and		
Yorkshire Red	—	—
Scotch	74	76
Rye	44	46
Barley malt (new)	33	35
Distilling	—	—
Malt (pale)	63	70
Beans, Masagan	46	50
Ticks	—	—
Harrow	—	—
Pigeon	—	—
Peas, White	42	44
Grey	38	42
Maple	39	42
Boilers	44	46
Tares (English)	36	38
Foreign	36	38
Oats (English feed)	36	37
Flour, town made, per		
Sack of 280 lbs.	65	70
Linseed, English	75	80
Baltic	64	66
Black Sea	64	70
Hempseed	48	50
Canaryseed	46	52
Cloverseed, per cwt. of		
112 lbs. English	—	—
German	—	—
French	—	—
American	—	—
Linseed Cakes, 150 lbs to 150 lbs		
Rape Cakes, 60 to 60 per ton		
Rapeseed, 42 to 44 per last		

FOREIGN.

	s.	d.
Wheat		
Dantzic	50	52
Konigsberg, Red	74	84
Pomeranian, Red	76	82
Rostock	78	82
Danish and Holstein	73	76
East Prussian	70	72
Petersburg	68	72
Riga and Archangel	65	68
Polish Odessa	70	72
Marianopol	78	84
Taganrog	60	64
Egyptian	46	50
American (U.S.)	74	84
Barley, Pomeranian	32	35
Konigsberg	—	—
Danish	33	36
East Prussian	29	31
Egyptian	25	27
Odessa	26	27
Beans—		
Horse	40	42
Pigeon	42	44
Egyptian	36	38
Peas, White	42	44
Oats—		
Dutch	23	28
Jahde	23	28
Danish	23	27
Danish, Yellow feed	24	29
Swedish	27	28
Petersburg	26	27
Flour, per bar. of 190 lbs.		
New York	38	44
Spanish, per sack	58	60
Carawayseed	32	34

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 10d to 10½d; of household ditto, 8d to 9½d per 4½ loaf.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, July 16.

The Lincolnshire "season" for beasts is now about to commence in full force. Most of our correspondents in the northern grazing districts state that about average supplies will be forwarded to this market during the next six months, and that their quality will show an improvement over last year. Amongst the foreign stock exhibited, to-day, were 226 oxen from Oporto, via Southampton, in excellent condition; but the total supply of foreign beef was very moderate for the time of year. The arrivals of beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts were far from extensive, and we observed a falling off in their general weight and condition. On the whole, the demand for all breeds ruled steady, at prices fully equal to those paid on Monday last. The best Scots were worth fully 4s 10d per cwt. From Norfolk, Suffolk, &c., we received 1,400 Scots and short-horns; Lincolnshire, &c., 1,100 short-horns; other parts of England, 200 of various breeds; Scotland, 200 Scots; and from Ireland, 94 heifers. There was about an average number of sheep on offer, but their quality was inferior. Foreign beasts sold briskly, at extreme rates—the best Downs realising 5s per cwt. otherwise, the mutton trade was in a sluggish state, on former terms. Lambs, the show of which was moderate, changed hands, to a fair extent, at full currencies, viz., 4s 8d to 6s per cwt. There was less activity in the veal trade than on Friday; yet prices ruled the same as on Monday last—the top quotation being 5s 2d per cwt. The sale for pigs was inactive, at last week's quotations.

Per cwt. to sink the offal.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3	6	3	4
Second quality	3	10	4	2
Prime large oxen	4	4	4	6
Prime Scots, &c.	4	8	4	10
Coarse inf. sheep	3	4	3	6
Second quality	3	8	4	2
Prime small	4	10	4	2
Large hogs	3	4	3	2
Neat sm. porkers	4	0	4	4

Lambs, 4s 8d to 6s 0d.

Suckling calves, 22s to 30s; Quarter-old-store-pigs, 21s to 27s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, July 16.

Owing to the prevailing warm weather, the supplies of meat on sale in these markets are very limited. The general demand is steady, and prices are well supported.

Per cwt. by the carcass.

Inf. mutton	3s 2d to 3s 6d
Middling ditto	3s 8d to 4s 2d
Prime ditto	4s 4d to 4s 8d
Veal	3s 10d to 4s 0d
Small pork	3s 10d to 4s 4d
Lambs	4s 6d to 5s 8d.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINING-LANE, July 17.

SUGAR.—The market has been very firm to-day, with a good demand for West India, 1,500 hds of which sold at the extreme prices, about one-fourth in public sale; Barbadoes, 34s 6d to 35s 6d; Grenada, 35s to 36s. 3,000 bags of Mauritius were offered in public sale; two-thirds were bought in by the importers above the market value; the remainder sold at full prices, 34s 6d to 35s 6d. 3,300 b-gs of Bengal were offered, and about half sold, Benares, 35s 6d to 40s 6d; the remainder bought in at high prices. A cargo of white Havannah sold off; the exact price has not been transpired. The refined market firm at last week's prices; brown lumps, 46s 6d to 47s; grocery, 47s 6d to 53s.

MOLASSES.—100 puncheons of Barbadoes sold at 18s, 170 Antigua 17s, and 80 at 18s.

COFFEE.—100 casks Jamaica sold freely in public sale at full prices, 52s 6d to 75s; 1,000 bags native Ceylon sold by private contract at 48s, and 48s 6d for superior quality.

TEA.—There has been a slight improvement in the demand to-day, yet the market is inactive; prices are unaltered.

RICE.—1,350 bags Bengal sold in public sale, 14s 6d to 15s; and 1,000 bags by private contract, 14s 2d to 14s 9d; also 200 tons adroit, at 14s 1d ex ship.

INDIGO.—Sixth day.—980 chests have passed auction to-day, of which 500 were sold; the total quantity now passed auction is 6,470 chests.

COCHINEAL.—The public sale went off heavily, and nearly all bought in.

COTTON.—100 bales only sold the last two days.

METALS.—Scotch pig is quoted 73s 6d to 74s; spelter, 23/ to 23 1/2s.

TALLOW.—The market is firm at 52s 6d on the spot, and 55s for the end of the year.

SALTETTES.—There has been a good demand; 2,000 bags sold at full prices; refraction 2 to 8, from 29s to 37s, chiefly short prompts.

In other articles no material alteration.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, July 16.—No material change occurred in the position of our market last week. Fine Irish butter was a ready sale at 96s to 98s, 3rd Corks at 89s, 4th at 83s. Best Limericks were sold to a moderate extent at 93s to 94s; the middling and inferior sorts were superseded by French at 78s to 80s. Foreign of all kinds sold steadily at from 78s to 98s. Of bacon, the extremely fine weather operated favourably on the demand. Irish singed sides, sizeable, prime fresh, and mild cure, found buyers at 73s to 74s; Hambro', 70s to 71s; but stale and secondary quality was nearly neglected, although offered on lower terms. Hams in request at from 72s to 78s. Lard a slow sale, bladders at 64s to 71s, kegs 54s to 62s.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Friesland, per cwt...	96	to 100	Cheshire (new) per cwt.	70	to 84
Kiel	94	96	Cheddar	70	84
Dorset	98	102	Double Gloucester	68	74
Carlisle	92	98	Single ditto	56	70
Waterford	88	94	York Hams (new)	80	90
Cork (new)	84	90	Westmoreland ditto	76	86
Limerick	—	—	Irish ditto	74	84
Sligo	—	—	Wiltshire Bacon (dried)	78	80
Fresh, per dozen	11	13	Irish	(green) 72	74

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, July 16.—Since Monday last the receipts of home-grown potatoes have rather increased, and the imports of foreign have amounted to 16,569 baskets from Rotterdam, 19 hampers from Kempen, and 25 packages from Guernsey. The demand is steady. English are selling at from 9s to 10s per cwt; foreign, 4s to 5s per basket.

SPIRITS, LONDON, Saturday, July 14.—We have had a moderate demand for rum, at full prices. Proof Leewards, 2s 4d to 2s 5d; East India, 2s 3d to 2s 4d; and foreign, proof to ten per cent. over, 2s 6d to 2s 10d. Brandy moves off freely, at 1d per gallon more money. Geneva is quoted at 2s 9d to 3s 6d; malt spirit, in which a large business is still doing on French account, 10s 10d per gallon. Gin, 22 under proof, 9s 6d per gallon.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, July 16.—The trade during the past week has been limited to the immediate wants of consumers, and hops of all sorts now left on hand may be bought on lower terms. The new growth is making most favourable progress; and the duty is estimated at 250,000l.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday, July 16.—We have no change to note in the value of seeds. The unsettled weather of the past week caused holders of seeds of all descriptions to be firm at full prices. All agricultural seeds are extremely dull in sale, and almost nominal in price. There is a moderate inquiry for linseed, at full quotations; but the inquiry for cakes has fallen off.

TALLOW, LONDON, Monday, July 16.—The amount of business done in our market since Monday last has been very moderate, and prices have had a downward tendency. To-day, P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 53s 3d to 53s 6d per cwt. Town tallow is scarce. Rough fat 2s 10d per 8lbs.

PARTICULARS.

	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.
Stock	Casks	Casks	Casks	Casks	Casks
	33849	43288	19134	34438	44824
Price of Yellow Candle ..	37. 9d	37. 9d	53. 0d	66s 6d	53s 3d
	to	to	to	to	to
	38s 0d	0s 0d	52s 6d	0s 0d	53s 6d
Delivery last Week	1448	467	1569	1109	1295
From the 1st of June	8921	6525	10079	6704	9902
Arrived last Week	1234	605	678	1806	496
From the 1st of June	6237	9181	6189	8142	7011
Price of Town Tallow	39s 6d	39s 6d	54s 3d	67s 0d	54s 3d

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS, Saturday, July 7.

Market Hides, 56 to 64lbs.	0	3 1/2	to 0	3 1/2	pr lb.
Ditto 64 72 lbs.	0	3 1/2	to 0	3 1/2	"
Ditto 72 80 lbs.	0	3 1/2	to 0	4 1/2	"
Ditto 80 88 lbs.	0	4	to 0	4 1/2	"
Ditto 88 96 lbs.	0	4 1/2	to 0	4 1/2	"
Ditto 96 104 lbs.	0	0	to 0	0	"
Horse Hides	5	6	to 0	0	each
Calf Skins, light	2	0	to 3	0	"
Ditto full	6	0	to 6	6	"
Polled Sheep	0	0	to 0	0	"
Kents and Half Breds	0	0	to 0	0	"
Downs	0	0	to 0	0	"
Lambs	2	3	to 3	2	"
Shearings	1	2	to 1	5	"

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—The flax market has been very inactive since our last, yet we have no change to notice in prices. Hemp is in moderate request, on former terms. Petersburg clean, 45l to 45l 10s; outshot, 44l; and half-clean, 42l. per ton. East India hemp is nominal. Jute and coir goods are a dull inquiry.

WOOL, CITY, Monday.—The imports of wool into London last week were 1,291 bales, of which 1,186 were from Sydney, and the rest from Germany. The public sales of colonial wool have gone off with much buoyancy since our last, and most sorts are dearer. Combining finds ready buyers among the German and French visitors, and clothing Australian also sells well. The market now being well supplied this week, wool is decidedly easier, and less disposition with the consumers to add to their now well-selected stocks; some of which say they have five or six months' consumption secured, so that the dealers who have gone into the market at the late high prices will have to hold in all probability until Christmas, or longer, before the latest price may be realised. Present prices may be quoted as under:—

	s. d.	s. d.
South Down fleeces	1	1 to 1 2
Mixed tegs and ewes	1	1 1/2 to 1 2
Half-bred hoggets	1	1 1/2 to 1 2
Do. ewes and wethers	1	1 1/2 to 1 2
Kent fleeces, mixed	1	1 1/2 to 1 2
Leicester fleeces	1	1 1/2 to 1 2
Long heavy fleeces	0	11 1/2 to 1 0
Combining skins	0	10 1/2 to 1 1
Flannel wool	1	0 to 1 3
Blanket wool	0	8 1/2 to 1 1

METALS, LONDON, Saturday, July 14.—Tin continues in active request. British, 117s to 118s; refined, 122s; Banca, 116s to 117s; Straits, 114s to 115s. Tin plates move off steadily, at our quotations. There is very little doing in spelter, at 23/ to 23 1/2s per ton on the spot. Lead is quite as dear as last week. Scotch pig iron has sold slowly, at 74s to 74s 6d. Manufactured parcels are tolerably firm.

COALS, Monday.—A general advance on last day's rates. Stewart's, 21s 6d; South Hartlepool, 20s 9d; Caradoc, 20s 6d; Gosforth, 18s; Riddell's, 18s; Hartley's, 18s 6d; Wylam, 17s. Fresh arrivals, 30; left from last day, 10; total, 40.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, July 17.—The market closed to-day very tamely, but steadily, and compared with Friday's rates, all kinds are quite as dear. The sales are estimated at 5,000 bales, consisting of 70 Pernamb and Maranh, at 64d to 7d; 10 Bahia, at 64d; 500 Surat, at 34d to 5d per lb. There were also 500 export and 500 speculation. The total sales since Thursday are 24,000 bales, and the imports 50,000.

On the 30th June was published, the FIRST NUMBER of

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